Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1884.

137668 oc

SHIPPING.

...H INDIA STEAM ... COMPANY (LIMITED)

...teamers as follows:—

...AND CALCUTTA.

... 2,859 tons, on or about ... July, 1884, sailing at ... Particulars can be ascertained ... undersigned.

...EE AND PERSIAN GULF ...IA," 1,080 tons, on MON... 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee ...ba, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, &c. ... inducement for any other steamer ... further notice.

...ANZIBAR AND ...RIQUE ...ESSINIA," 1,1... 14th ...

FOR KURRACHEE.

...NIUB," 1,080 tons, on WED... 2nd July, 1884, at noon.

...INNON, MACKENZIE & Co., ... 9th June, 1884. Agents.

HIGHEST AWARD, ... INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ... CALCUTTA, 1884. GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS ... CERTIFICATE,

AVRE-...CUBA & CO., ...TCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED for...cluding Rail and Steam... available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON or ANY PLACE ... across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address: THOMAS COOK & SON, BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW; CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SIDE DISHES, Beaded, Threaded, Fluted and other Patterns. They will form at pleasure four dishes.

Per pair Rs. 125 to Rs. 225.

Round Bacon Dishes with Drainer and Cover. Each, cash Rs. 45.

MINIATURE CRUET FRAMES Containing each Mustard, Pepper and Two Sauce Bottles.

Rs. 18 cash.

Containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Cayenne and 2 Sauce Bottles.

Rs. 22-8.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited. THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT STOCK IN THE EAST.

ELECTRO-PLATED BISCUIT BOXES, ... elegantly designed ...

CAKE AND BREAD BASKETS Very suitable for Presentation from Rs. 36 to Rs. 50.

ELECTRO-PLATED SARDINE CASES Of handsome chased Plate, or cut glass mounted in Plate.

Each from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 80.

SARDINE TONGS, Each Rs. 5.

ELECTRO-PLATED TOAST RACKS In a variety of neat and serviceable Shapes. From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30 each.

BREAKFAST FRAMES Egg Cups, Condiment Bottles, and Toast Racks combined in one Frame, at Rs. 45 ... 70.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S NEW OVAL ELECTRO-PLATED ENTREE DISHES AND WARMERS, Each dish forming 2 separate dishes at pleasure. Size 11 inches—Rs. ...

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

N.B.—These dishes have been specially made for TREACHER & CO., Limited, for use in India, being a little smaller and rather lighter than the ordinary Entree Dish, of the same stamp guaranteed quality of electro-plate for which a Company is so well known.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES, Formed at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer. Rs. 58 each.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED BUTTER FRAMES for biscuits, butter and cheese. Rs. 50 each.

BACHELOR'S PATENTS.

Electro-plated Soda and Brandy Frame with rich cut-glass ...anters, and 2 Salts and 2 Tumblers to match, and ...r two 2-quart water bottles. Rs. 54 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at ... Rs. 14 per dozen. ... pints at ... 8-0 ...

Double Stout, quarts at ... 16-0 ... ... pints at ... 9-0 ...

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints, 7 dozen. This brew obtained the highest honour awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply to Godownkeeper, ... HAMJEE SANDS & Co.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns, ... including INDIAN or ... MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c. ... ROOFING, CEILING, GUTTERING, Gutta Percha ... &c. The Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in stock at their Steam Factory at Porbunder, and can supply at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in India and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Country orders promptly executed. For samples and ... further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, ... MERWANJEE VEERBHOYS SONS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CAWNPORE-ACHNERA STATE RAILWAY. NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that subject to the sanction of Government the above Railway will be opened for through traffic in and from the 1st July next. The timings of the trains on the principal stations are given below:—

UP.	Mixed.	Mixed.	DOWN.	Mixed.	Mixed.
	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	M.
Cawnpore, D.	1 0	8 30	Achneyra...	1 15	10
		A.M.		A.M.	M.
Mora Serai	1 8	12 25	Muttra ...	2 1	5
Futehgurh	6 25	3 30			A.
Furruckabad	8 0	5 30	Hattras City	4 3	6
	P.M.		Hattras Junc.	5 4	6
Kasgunge	11	8 0	Sikandra Ras	6	6
Sikandra Ras	2	9	Kasgunge	7	6
	A.M.			A.M.	
Hattras Junc.	2 30	10	Furruckabad	9	
Hattras City	3	10	Futehgurh	10	
Muttra ...	4 45	1 40	Mora Serai	11	
Achneyra ...	7	5 30	Cawnpore ...	2	

All information regarding rates for carriage of goods, &c., will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

By Order,

W. F. CHARLTON, Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Cawnpore, 1st June, 1884.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.
16 0	Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily...	16 0
	The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
30 0	Fine Old ...	...MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		30 0
	Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33 0	Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33 0
	This our well-known invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
26 0	Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	26 0
	A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
18 0	Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	18 0
	A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
21 8	Fine Old ...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	21 8
	This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
17 0	Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	17 0
	Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD. WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE COMMENCE MONDAY, 7TH JULY.

PATTERNS POST-FREE—SALE TERMS NETT CASH,

WATSON & CO., ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHARLTON ... here for two days, and found the Hotel very comfortable. ... stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month ... a very good Hotel and I am very much pleased."

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay. Its situation commends it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS. BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case..... Rs. 25
In Hunting..... „ 30
In Semi-hunting ..... „ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case..... „ 35

Packing free *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO. COGNACS, WHISKYS, AND OTHER SPIRITS.

24 0	YELLOW CAPSULE, a good peg brandy	(one diamond)	25 8
37 8	BLUE CAPSULE, soft old pale	(two diamonds)	39 0
6	GREEN CAPSULE, very soft old pale	(three diamonds)	33 0
4	WHITE CAPSULE, very choice	(four diamonds)	36 0
	BLACK CAPSULE, rare OLD CLUB Brandy, 20 years old		45 0
22	SCOTCH WHISKY, Fine Highland Malt	Blue Capsule	24 0
25	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND	Yellow „	27 0
32	KING ATHOL, 10 years old	White „	34 0
22	IRISH WHISKEY, well matured	Green „	24 0
25	HENNESSY & CO., finest old	Red „	27 0
32	OLD TOM GIN, LIGHT, 10 years old		34 0
25 0	Do.		27 0
	London "OLD TOM"		23 0

COGNAC IN WOOD.

Per Imperial Gallon in Jars.

14	COGNAC (1st ...		
12 12	Do. (three ... ondo)		11 8
	One-gallon jar Rs. ... onds)		13 8

Spirits in wood, gallon Rs. 4-4 4 gallons Rs. 5 each. Special low quotations for being deducted. ...s can be refilled or allowed for: return carriage to godown.

WE A... tro-Plated Leak Taps Rs. 4 each.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER & CO., SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR—
„ LAGRANGE and Co., Cognac, at Rs. 16-4 per case net.
BRUCE SCOTT & Co., Scotch ... at Rs. 15-0 „

Our Brandies, "AGED and MATURED," Whiskey "Caledonia Blend" at Rs. 18 0 0

We guarantee our Whiskys to be distilled ... direct from Cognac ... finely free from essential oils and other impurities ... malt only. They are pure, mild, agreeable, and ... flavour, ... often found in common raw grain spirits of ...

On a purchase of three cases and upwards of one or ... 4 per cent. ... up to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit rent Brands we allow a Cash Discount ... Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO. BOMBAY.

WATSON & CO., CIVIL AND MILITARY HATTERS, &c.

HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMETS.	STAFF, CAVALRY & INFANTRY ...
PLUMES.	CHIN CHAINS.
COCKED HATS.	POLITICAL HELMETS.
FORAGE CAPS.	SERVICE OR FATIGUE CAPS.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY; EAST-STREET, POONA.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE,

as might have been expected,

OBTAINED

THE GOLD MEDAL AND HIGHEST HONOURS.

PATRONS

H. M. The Queen and The Heir-Apparent.

A Royal Charter consequently bestowed on the Shippers.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 58, pints per 2 doz. Rs. 61.

Discount for cash 15 per cent.

CUTLER PALMER & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR WACHTER'S "ROYAL CHARTER."

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, IRON-MONGERS AND TIMBER-MERCHANTS

WE are now prepared to undertake Brass as well as plain and ornamental Iron Castings. Estimates furnished on application.

Sole Agents for J. and H. Gwynne's Celebrated Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, sizes on hand 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch, prices reduced.

Sole Agents for Geo. Lucas and Co's Fire-proof Safes with Chubb's locks, several sizes on hand.

Imports.—With the aid of a good code we can obtain supplies not in stock through our London Agents at short notice.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES..... GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars.
OFFICE AND WORKS ..... MAZGAON, near the Ice Factory.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

NEW MUSIC.

Price Re. 1- each. Postage As. 2.

SONGS.

Reaper and the Flowers	Cowen.	Phantom ship	Diehl.
Roll of the Drum	Molloy.	Owl	Adams.
Bébé	Molloy.	After	Badington.
Sleigh of the Roses	Lowthian.	Unlinked	Stisco.
One Smile, one Word	Pinsuti.	Queen of the Earth	Pinsuti.
Swinging	Hartog.	Dream of Peace	Pinsuti.
Never to Know	Marzials.	Last Dream	Cowen.
Maiden and the Weathercock	Austin.	My heart and I	Caracciolo.
Carrier John	Pinsuti.	I always meet you in my dreams	Caracciolo.
Devout Lover	White.	Sailing	Marks.
When passions trance	White.	Lassie	Boulanger.
Later on	Bucalossi.	Laddie	Pinsuti.
Voices of the woods	Rubenstein.	This is my dream	Welling.
Loved once, loved ever	Molloy.	Old Pilot	Hatton.
Ask nothing more	Marziali.	Gift of love	Hutchinson.
		Loved and lovely	Watson.
		Making Hay	Mohr.

WALTZES.

Naples	Clemente.	Beaux Yeux	Kappey.
Coquette	Gardiner.	Nell Gwynne	Lloyd.
Voulez Vous	Tenney.	Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Going to Market	Godfrey.	Rhine Fay	D'Albert.
Sisera	Dalafon.	Fontainbleau	Duke of Albany.
Estudiantina	Waldteufel.	In the Moonlight	Crowe.
In the Twilight	Coote.	Noisette	Andrew.

OPERAS.

"IOLANTHE," A. SULLIVAN.	Rs. a.	"RIP VAN WINKLE" R. LANQUETTE.	
Vocal Score	3 12		Rs. a.
Pianoforte Solo	2 4	Vocal Score	3 11
"NELL GWYNNE," R. PLANQUETTE.	Rs. a.	Pianoforte Solo	2 4
Vocal Score	3 12	"PRINCESS IDA," A. SULLIVAN.	
Pianoforte Solo	2 4		Rs. a.
"MELITA," OR, "THE PARSEE DAUGHTER," PONTET, COMPLETE.	Rs. a.	Vocal Score	3 12
Vocal Score (as performed at the Gaiety Theatre)	1	Pianoforte Solo	2 4

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF MUSIC, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COWASJEE SORABJEE POCHA has had many years' experience and practical training in the Home and Abroad, &c., of all the branches of Gentlemen's Outfitting, &c., begs to inform the public that he has opened his place of business at Parsee-road, near Captain's Cross-road, where he hopes the public will favour him with orders for gas fittings and repairs in all its branches. He also solicits a trial of his plumbing and tinsmiths branch where the work is done with all the late improvements and neatness, combining at the same time workmanship of the best sort, under moderate and reasonable charges.

WARNE'S BIJOU WORKS.

Price Rs. 0-6; Post free, Rs. 0-8 each; or Rs. 5-12 per dozen.

Ball Room Guide.
Beauty.
Besique.
Billiards.
Card Tricks.
Chess.
Courtship and Marriage
Cricket.
Croquet.
Dinner Table Etiquette.
Ventriloquism.
Draughts.
Etiquette for Gentlemen.
Etiquette for Ladies.
Fun, Flirtation & Forfeits.
Gymnastics.
Ice Cricket.
Language of Flowers.
Letter Writer.
London in Miniature.
Swimming.
Toilet, with Receipts.
Whist.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'S NOVELS.

Price Rs. 0-6; Post free Rs. 0-8 each.

Mysteries of London, 2 vols.
Loves of the Harems.
Mary Stuart.
Necromancer.
Robert Macaire.
Rye House Plot, 2 vols.
Seamstress.
Wagner the Wehr-Wolf.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA. ☞ TELEPHONE No. 79.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Guide to India, China, &c.	3 4
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-German Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-Italian Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-Spanish Phrase Book	0 10
Gaibai's Hints to Travellers	1 8
Manuel De La Conversations en Six Langues	3 4

BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Belgium and Holland	3 4	Southern Germany and Austria	3 12
Central Italy	3 12	Southern Italy & Sicily	4 8
Eastern Alps	3 12	Palestine and Syria	12 0
Lower Egypt and the Peninsula of Sinai	9 8	Paris and its Environs	3 12
Northern Italy	3 12	Rhine	3 12
Northern Germany	6 12	Switzerland	4 8
Norway and Sweden	5 12		

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Algeria and Tunis	6 4	Rhine and North Germany	6 4
Bengal	12 8	Rome	6 4
Bombay	5 8	Russia, Poland, & Finland	11 4
Central Italy	6 4	South Germany	6 4
Denmark	3 12	South Italy and Naples	6 4
Egypt, 2 Vols	9 0	Spain, 2 vols	12 8
France, 2 Vols	9 3	Sweden	3 12
Holland and Belgium	3 12	Switzerland, Savoy, Piedmont, 2 vols	6 4
Madras	9 8	Syria and Palestine	12 8
Mediterranean	12 8	Travel Talk	2 4
Punjab	9 8	Turkey in Asia, Constantinople, Cyprus, &c.	9 8
Paris and its Environs	2 4		
Portugal	7 8		

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA. ☞ Telephone No. 30.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Trading Events during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Shipping and Exports of Cotton.
Shipping and Exports and Customs' Duties, to date of publication, together with the same returns for the two months, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.
The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.
New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water	...per dozen 0 12
Tonic Water	,, 1 0
Seltzer Water	,, 1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade	,, 1 0
Ginger Ale	,, 1 8
Raspberryade	,, 1 0
Aerated Water	,, 0 12
Potash Water	,, 0 12
Lithia Water	,, 1 8
Vichy Water	,, 1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Lizards, lizzets, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice bophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," as. 8, 12, 1. B.S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, Limited.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH of our business as Merchants and Agents, in this Port.
KERR TIBBUCK & Co.
32, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the RAISING of the DAMS and WASTE-WEIR of the TULSI LAKE.
Drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where copies of the conditions of contract will be, specification and bills of quantities will also be obtained on payment of rupees five per set.
Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 7th clock p.m. on the 1st August, 1884.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. E. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Mch. Engr.'s Office, Bombay Municipality, 30th June 1884.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Stock, Dwelling-Houses and their Contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, the simplest, and the most durable of all in existence. They are with latest improvements and complete in accessories. The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WINES.—Still Hocks, Burgundies, and Champagnes. Now Shipments to hand.—DARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED immediately, a C. F. double barrelled Gun, with case, &c., in perfect order. State lowest price to A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SUNLO JAMS and marmalade, all kinds, in 2lb. tins at Rs. 2 a tin. Strawberry in 2lb. tins, at Rs. 2-4 tin.—BOLTON & Co., Esplanade-road.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

FLOAT INKSTAND.—A novelty of its kind, protects the pen, saves wastage of ink, and is very elegant in appearance. Re 1-8.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with others.—Watchmakers and engravers by Hummum-street, Bombay.

WANTED by P. Ratanji, Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 10, Forbes-road, Bombay, a first class European workman (a German preferred). Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, according to ability.

BILLIARDS.—Mr. John Roberts, Junior, the Champion Billiard Player of the World, will play two farewell billiard matches at the Waverley Billiard Rooms on Thursday and Saturday next.

MOONSHIS holding testimonials of qualifications offer their services to a European gentleman desirous of receiving tuition in Persian, Arabic, Oordu and Turkish languages. Apply R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," can now be obtained from Burjorji, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 13-8; quarts Rs. 6-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 48-8. Net cash.

PIONEER BRAND PIPE TOBACCO, manufactured expressly for the most fastidious smoker, Rs. 2-8 per lb.—Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

HOWARD'S gold leaf smoking mixture for pipes is a combination of the choicest tobaccos of a medium strength to suit the taste of every smoker, Re. 1 per ½ lb. tin.—Howard & Co., 30 Meadow-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a furnished house in the Marine Lines. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply "A.L.T.," *Bombay Gazette* office.

CEMENT.—White Brother's celebrated best Portland. In casks 375 lbs. net.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED, an experienced English Nurse for a very young baby. Apply to Mrs. Jones-Vaughan, Belle Vue, Mount Abu.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS just landed per Overland Mail for sale by auction, selling at cheap cash prices, at T. A. LACKA & Co.'s, Hummum-street.

H. T. CRESWELL and Co., Gibraltar, have sent a shipment of their finest Sherries to Phipson and Co., 15, Forbes-street. Prices and samples on application.

GINGER WINE.—Stone's, from the purest Jamaica Ginger. Rs. 16 per case of one dozen bottles. Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay, sole agents.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bulldog brand bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 1 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz.; 2 dozen pints Rs. 5-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithal, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHA And PILS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest Solnhofen quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ Rs. per lb. J. SCUBERT, Bombay.

FOR SALE, the copyrights and about 800 copies each of the "Railway Platelayer's Companion," and the "Statical Scale" for finding the dimensions of arched bridges. Testimonials regarding their worth, and terms, may be had by intending purchasers on application to A.B., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Acts, Prize, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 33, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless cathartic; for fever-lishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 12, B.S. Madon & Co. Bombay General Agents for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HARMONIUM, MUSICAL BOX, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow streets, the following:—
Spring seated sofas and chairs, easy and bent wood chairs, marble-topped, circular, pier, and side tables, harmonium, musical box, clocks, vases, soaping press, screens, cots, wardrobes, cup-boards, toilet glasses, frames, pair hair cots and cradles, bath tubs, dining tables, sideboard, lamps, crockery ware, tumblers, plated tea and coffee set, cruets, perambulator.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Allarukia Haiee Jeevah, an insolvent:—Cut pieces of chintz, check cloth, velvet, &c. And in re MALJI Dadal, an insolvent:—1 plated salver.

SALE for removal of the whole of the Building Materials, and the Rampart walls of the Cumberland Ravelin, opposite the 2nd Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th July, 1884, at 2 p.m., at the Cumberland Ravelin, solid stone work of the Ravelin Esplanade, Presidency. All the buildings as standing, in separate lots, masonry building, and the rampart walls.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
Auction Sale of the Curseljee Ebrahimbhoy Cotton Weaving and Ginning Factory at Chalisgaum.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1884, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by Ebrahimbhoy Hoosenbhoy, a partner in the firm of Curseljee Ebrahimbhoy, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms under the powers reserved in the deed of partnership, dated 4th October, 1882, the undermentioned property, viz.:—The Curseljee Ebrahimbhoy Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory, situate at Chalisgaum near Khandesh, Lots and measures will be seen on application to the undersigned.
Mr. Curseljee Hyranjee Gurewalla, the other partner of the said firm, agrees and consents to the sale as above.
ON THURSDAY, the 3rd July, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, viz.:—
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, grey drills.
8 cases Turkey red prints, 40 yards.
5 ,, grey dhoties.
2 ,, white mulls.
2 coarse marking ink.
8 ,, black ink.
4 ,, Japan blacking.
3 bales twist, No. 2.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wore Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Wore Bunder:—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste papers, &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Smith, Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EDUCATION
FOR THE SONS OF ANGLO-INDIANS.
TULSE HILL SCHOOL, SURREY.

THIS SCHOOL situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London offers peculiarly such advantages as parents in India desire to secure to the children necessarily separated from them.
The system of education is thorough and liberal, and enables Boys to enter successfully into any of the Great Public Schools of England.
Prospectuses with full particulars as to terms and references can be had at the office of THE JOURNAL.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A certain antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
A [illegible] DAVIS PAIN KILLER
CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for all [illegible] efficacy and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy.	Per 100 Copies.
	Pies.	Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods) ..... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS ..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT ...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	6	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
OWN DUTY BILL	1	0 8 0

WELLS "ROUGH ON RATS."
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Rats." quick relief complete, permanent unions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Dumpa Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Malwa, (s) and Echidna (s), London; and Vasco da Gama (s), Calcutta.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arcadia (s), for Persian Gulf; Eastbourne (s), Antwerp; Edgar (s), China; and Darlington (s), Havre.

MUSIC AT THE AX—.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock, weather permitting:—
Grand March ... Coote.
Favotte ... Segno.
Polka ... Laurie.
Grand Selection, "Pirates ... Sullivan.
Valse ... Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ... Malwa, Malwa, and Khiva entered, and the ... Asaphgar, Paramatta, and Raffael, Butcattico left, the dock yesterday.

A BREACH OF THE RAILWAY ACT.—Luckumsee Govindjee Vani was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for taking a bundle of matches in a passenger train of the G. I. P. Railway Company without giving previous notice to the railway authorities.

REPORTED THEFT.—Vilythoejan, an actress living at Falkland-road, reports the theft from her house of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 318. The property is said to have been stolen from a box in her house which was found broken open. A woman named Rukeemjee, who has since absconded, is suspected.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.—It is ... to arrange a cricket contest for a cup, open to members ... to be played off as soon as possible ... the Gymkhana pavilion or the ... at Byculla. Names to be sent in at once to the Honorary Secretaries, Gymkhana, or subscribed on the list on the notice board in the pavilion.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatepoora, on the body of Bhicoo, aged fifteen years. Deceased was the wife of a mill labourer named Luximon Gopall, and lived with him at Mogobhai. In consequence of frequent quarrels with her sister-in-law, she took opium and died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RUNAWAY SCHOOLBOYS.—Mr. Anderson, superintendent of the Mahim Scottish Orphanage, reports that two of his boys named Johnston and Kirkpatrick ran away from school on Saturday afternoon, their intention being, the complainant supposes, to go to sea. These boys were seen in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, before the matter was brought to the notice of the police officer in charge of the dock; but no trace of them has since been discovered.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. Ryan, two privates of the Marine Battalion named Lalkhan Mahomedkhan and Shaik Abdool Shaik Goolab were charged with using criminal force to Nagoo, an ayah, on Thursday night, in the Cruickshank road. The magistrate, in disposing of the case remarked that such persons as the prisoners, who perpetrated an outrage or daring as that in a city like Bombay, deserved to be severely dealt with. He sentenced the first prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to eighteen months.

BILLIARDS.—Mr. John Roberts, Junior, the champion billiard player of the world, is going to play two farewell matches in Bombay at the Waverley Billiard Rooms on Thursday and Saturday next. Mr. Roberts is without doubt the finest exponent of billiards in the world, and lovers of the game in Bombay should not miss these opportunities of witnessing his skill. His last match before he left England was with the rising young Pearl, to whom he conceded 2,000 points in 10,000. Although Roberts got within 22 points of his adversary at an early part of the game, he eventually lost by 589 points. On the last night Roberts made such breaks as 253, 228, 137, 203, 213, 353, 243, 112, 221, 171, and 132 (unfinished.) His opponent on Thursday will be Mr. Bridger, who, it will be recollected, has frequently played Mr. Roberts in Bombay.

A SCARCITY OF RAIN.—The want of rain is beginning to be seriously felt. So little has fallen up to the present that cultivators have been unable to sow the moong crop, and many of them consequently consider that this will be a failure. As far as the weather itself is concerned, nobody ... we are sure, could wish for more pleasant days. The skies have been covered with light clouds, which cast a comfortable shade, while the atmosphere has been much cooled by a little drizzling rain. At times we have had hopes of some really good showers, but these ... Nevertheless, ... disappointed by the ... clouds and the atmosphere ... The effect of this scarcity ... to make the prices in the market rise with the price of ... articles of food will become still dearer, unless we have our supply of rain speedily.—*Poona Observer.*

A EUROPEAN BOY DROWNED.

AN inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday at Byculla on the body of Adolphus Giles Macdonald. Deceased was the son of Mr. W. H. Macdonald and was aged six years and nine months. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning he went out with a fishing rod to a tank in the compound of the house where he resided with his parents, when he accidentally slipped and fell into the tank and was drowned.
Mr. William Henry Macdonald, superintendent of the Bombay and Colaba road sewer works, and father of the deceased, said he left home that morning at 6-0 a.m. to go to his work, leaving the deceased asleep in the house. At 9-15 he received a note from his wife, informing him that deceased was missing, and that a boy living up-stairs said that he had fallen into a tank. He at once drove home, where he found the boy lying dead in the house. The clothes he had on were quite wet, and there were no external marks of violence on the body. Deceased was in the habit of fishing in an unprotected tank in the compound of his house, and his mother had forbidden him to go there. Deceased could not swim.
Mrs. Mary Ann Macdonald, the mother of the deceased, deposed that about 8 o'clock that morning she missed the deceased, and made search for him. She was going to the tank in the compound, when she met a boy named John Spencer coming from the tank. She asked him where her son Adolphus was, when he said he had fallen in the tank. Immediately after, her eldest son came home, and she told him what she had heard. He at once jumped into the tank and searched for the body, but could not find it. Her son then sent for the police, who came and dragged the tank. Witness was not present when the body was taken out, but it was brought into the house about 10 a.m. Dr. Macdonald was sent for. He came and pronounced the deceased to be dead. Deceased often went to that tank to fish—whenever he could get out. She used to forbid him going there.
John Spencer, aged 7 years, said before breakfast that morning deceased and himself went with a fishing rod to fish. They both stood on the edge of the tank in the grass, when the deceased slipped into the water. The ground was slippery where they were standing. Deceased struggled for a little while in the water and then sunk. Witness ran to Mr. Macdonald's cook-house and told the cook. Pandia Kondaba, a hammal in the service of the G. I. P. Railway attached to the Byculla station, was next examined. His evidence went to show that he dived into the tank and recovered the body of the deceased in about an hour at the request of the police. Life was then extinct. There was a depth of fifteen feet of water in the tank, and no wall around it. The edges of the tank are slippery. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Adolphus Giles Macdonald was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a tank."

THE WESTERN INDIAN FLOUR MILL.

THE first ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at ... road, when Mr. Peroshaw Merwanjee Mody ... presided. The following report was submitted:—

You are already aware that, by ... Mr. R. ... dated the 19th January, 1884, made ... between Mr. R. Freeborn (the vendor) and Mr. ... company wanjee Jeejeebhoy (on behalf ... which was being formed) the ... tionally upon the registration ... adoption of the agreement ... company for Rs. 2,00,000 ... April, 1881, to consist ... fully paid-up shares ... in cash, and Rs. ... interest in the leasehold ... of the company, ... formerly carried on the premises (wheat ... mill and steam bakery at ... Falkland-road and Falkland-road ... the junction extending to March 1887, and held for ... the machinery, plant and ... the whole and the good-will of his business, ... machinery and other plant erected and ... on the premises already been valued by Mr. ... Alcock and Ashdown, engineers and ... Bombay, at Rs. 65,000, after making a ... deduction for depreciation. Mr. Alcock's report is now laid before you for information. By confirming the above arrangement, the company has acquired the property for a sum less by Rs. 10,000 than the valuation amount. It will also be observed that the vendor has made no charge whatever for the good-will of the business, which at the date of purchase was not only a going, but a well-paying concern. The vendor also agrees to guarantee the payment of a dividend on the company's paid-up capital equal to an average of 8 per cent. per annum for three years from the 1st January last, and to give security for due payment, as well as to enter into a ... covenant against his ... being concerned in business in competition with the company. The company was registered on the 22nd January last, and took over the moveable property and the vendor's business as from the 1st ... Your directors, in terms of the ... article of association have formally adopted the agreement of the ... January, 1884, and also entered into an agreement with Mr. Freeborn for his employment as ... manager and secretary of the company. ... on the 11th March last, affixed the ... seal to an agreement with the vendor ... filed with the Registrar of Joint-stock ... panies) as to the shares to be allotted ... in part payment of the purchase ... they have since had the vendor's lease ... legally vested in the company, and ... the benefit of the vendor's ... The vendor has received Rs. 30,000 ... been allotted 300 shares fully paid ... ment of the purchase-money ... deposited with the company 12[illegible] ... nominal value) to secure the ... The whole of the company's ... scribed on its registration, ... ted. By the 35th article ... were empowered to call up ... a sum of Rs. ... or shares ... paid on application and all ... of the recent tightness of ... cessful the possible conversion ... have hitherto refrained ... thus ... per share, as Mr. ... to advance at the low rate of ... whatever sum might temporarily ... the company's purposes. ... themselves of this offer to ... ill doubtless commence ... there being now a much ... and propose to take a ... are shortly. This report ... five months of the company's ... results have far exceeded the ... expectations. It will be ... statement that a net profit ... cent. per annum, has been ... capital. A statement ... reflects great ... shows the ... from ... ary to 31st ...

ital—		
300 Shares at Rs. 50 each		
200 Shares at Rs. 125 each	25[illegible]	
Debts and Liabilities—		
To Mr. Freeborn	15,11[illegible]	
To sundry persons for supplies of stock-in-trade	1,309	
To solicitors for law expenses.	6 3	
To Interest	30 0	
...	...	
et Profit for 5 months	12,530 19	7
	29,257 15	3

ASSETS.	Rs. a.	p.
Property held by the Company—		
By Leasehold land and Buildings		
Mill Machinery, Plant, &c.	35,000	0 0
New Sheds erected ...	1,651	
,, Preliminary expenses ...	2,009	
,, Office furniture, &c. ...	460	0
,, New Machinery purchased ...	916	11 0
,, Stock in hand on 31st May 1884 ...	2,930	1 6
Debts owing to the Company—	1,961	0 0
Sundry debtors to various persons and firms ...	1,[illegible]	2 7
Cash and Investments—		
By Deposit on account of Government Contracts at 4 per cent. ...	4,000	0 0
By Government Paper ...	4,000	0 0
Cash in No. 1 Account, National Bank ...	4180	9 11
,, Cash in No. 2 Account, National Bank ...	1,[illegible]	15 8
,, Cash in hand ...	1,[illegible]	12 6
	8,[illegible]	0 2
	29,257	15 3

It will be gathered from this abstract statement that the company's future prospects are in every way encouraging, and the board look forward to meet the shareholders again at the close of the year under equally gratifying circumstances. Your directors intend next month to offer the profits of the six months have been ascertained) to declare an *ad-interim* dividend, but in view of strengthening the company's position, and of extending its operations, the board feel that it would be unwise to declare a higher rate of dividend than 12 per cent. per annum for the present. It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that the company's property is fully covered by insurance, and also that all three directors who retire, after the usual rate for re-election.
Resolutions were then passed, adopting the directors' report, re-electing Messrs.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY

ERLAND
JUNE.

ldwa, Captain
harbour at 9
uropean mails
is the list of

Morgantin.

A. Shakspeare,
acaulay,
rl.
son.
utherford.
ck.

one.

=

ENCE.

SIVE.)
Earl Granville,
Hanhope, said he
e in a position to
g the negotiations
Egypt. Lord Salisbury,
he Government that no
be taken before Parlia-
epted the promise with

ns on Friday, the adjourn-
Debt Conversion Bill was
wler, who, admitting the
held it to be the duty of the
lic interest to take advan-
e of money. Sir S. North-
on to the second reading,
17 to 34 votes. On Monday
wer to a question, gave a
t of Earl Granville, that
prised of the arrangement
binding agreement was
afternoon Mr. Gladstone
ation for the report that
d to send troops to the
on the Franchise Bill was
proposed a clause to include
the Bill. Mr. Gladstone,
opinion on the expediency
se on women, considered
included in the scope of
clause were added, the
accept further responsibility
The date was then adjourned.
oling in the evening, the House
edially counts out. On Wednesday
Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland) Bill
ssed at length, at the second reading
ratived by 160 to 103. Last night
tate on the proposal to include Woman
in the Franchise Bill was resumed, and
e in support and opposition were made from
of the House. Eventually the proposed
as negatived by 271 to 135.

H. Peek has resigned his seat for Mid-
and Alderman, Sir J. Whittaker Ellis offers himself as
rvative candidate. Lord C. Scott has resign-
representation of South Lants, and General
Fitz Wygram has come forward as a Con-
ative candidate and Mr. Deasell as a Liberal.
Mr. J. H. M'Carthy was yesterday elected with-
out opposition as M.P. for East

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday it was reported that the small-pox epidemic in London had exceeded during the past week, and measures were taken to provide further hospital accommodation for the sufferers.

The annual rifle match between volunteers representing the three kingdoms came off on Saturday at Glasgow. The English team was, scoring 1,817 points, against Scotland 1,811, and Ireland 1,687.

Two county cricket matches were decided on Friday. Surrey defeated Leicestershire by seven wickets, and Kent won against Derbyshire by 61 runs. On Saturday the match between the Australians and Lancashire was left drawn. Oxford University defeated Marylebone Club by five wickets. The match between the Australians and Yorkshire concluded on Tuesday in a victory for the Colonial team by three wickets. Middlesex defeated Surrey by eight wickets. Derbyshire won against Marylebone Club by seven runs. Kent defeated Lancashire by seven wickets, and Marylebone beat Cambridge University by eight wickets.

The Admiral's steam yacht at Devonport, with the Duke of Edinburgh on board, on Sunday came into collision with a sailing boat, which was upset and two persons were drowned.

A wicked attempt to wreck a train was made on Saturday near Rochester, where a rail had been fastened across the line. The driver of an express train saw the obstruction, but putting on full steam he burst through the impediment. The engine was somewhat damaged.

A meeting of Conservative peers and members of Parliament connected with the north of Ireland had a conference on Friday to consider Earl Spencer's prohibition of Orange demonstrations in connexion with Nationalist meetings. Subsequently Lord A. [illegible], M.P., addressed a letter to the Irish Governor against the prohibition.

The [illegible] was held on Sunday near Newry. Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien, M.P., were the chief speakers. The Orangemen of the town and neighbourhood, although much excited, followed the advice of Lord A. Hill and other of their leaders, and abstained from any demonstration. On their return from the meeting the Nationalists threw stones at the Orange-hall, and some shots were fired on both sides. The police broke into the hall, and detained all those found therein. They then cleared the streets, but the houses of some Protestants were attacked.

OBITUARY.—J. B. Dickson, Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals, Ben. Ret.; Col. Jas. Dickson, Mad. Ret.; Col. J. A. Lloyd-Phillips; Col. G. M. C. Tolfrey, late Admiral A. Boyle; Mrs. H. Byron, late Vice-Consul at Hayti; Mr. A. Perigal, F.S.A.; the Hon. Emily Murray.

A telegram from Haifa states that intelligence had been received there that Berbera had fallen into the hands of the insurgent Arabs and that the garrison and inhabitants were massacred. It is also reported that after the fall of Berbera a portion of the Arab force was despatched to attack Dongola.

Two messengers who had succeeded in entering Khartoum were captured on their return by Arabs, and one of them was killed and a letter he was conveying was seized.

At the request of the Government, the French Chambers on Tuesday decided that an interpellation on Egyptian affairs should be postponed by a week.

The *Novoë*, a Russian organ published at Geneva, regards the Egyptian policy of the British Government as evidence of the moral and material weakness of England.

Admiral Hewett has returned to the coast after an interview with the King of Abyssinia with whom he has concluded a treaty.

The Transvaal delegates have been received by the Emperor William in Berlin. They have also left for Amsterdam.

The Belgian elections have resulted to the advantage of the Liberal party. At Antwerp and Brussels the Clerical candidates were returned by large majorities. The Liberal Ministry have resigned.

The serious illness of the Prince of Orange causes much anxiety in Holland, on account of the uncertainty of the succession to the throne in the event of the King's death.

The delegates of the Sarakhs Turcomans have made their formal submission to Prince Dolgoukoff and Korsakoff as recognizing the supremacy of the Czar of Russia.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that 12 artillery officers were arrested in Odessa last week on charges of complicity with Nihilist conspiracies.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Daniel Soudalkin, the assassin of Dejaleff, the assassin of [illegible], has been arrested in Berlin.

The Republican Convention at Chicago has chosen Mr. Blaine as the candidate for the Presidency, and General Logan for Vice-President. The nomination however is very unpopular, and many leading Republicans declare that Mr. Blaine will not receive the support of the party.

[illegible] in Zululand that the Chief Umbusan in the Inanzi has attacked and was repulsed. It is reserve territory of Boers has invaded the territory of Usibepu.

The Parliament of Victoria began its Session at Melbourne on Tuesday. The Governor-General in his speech said that, should the French scheme of sending habitual offenders to the Pacific Islands be persisted in, the Colonial Ministry would propose certain measures of protection.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

F B Mulock, B.C.S.
A Landale, B.C.S.
r E S Bellasis, B.U.C.S.
e A G Falshaw, B.U.C.S.
Col Aitken, Uncov. C.S.
J W H Johnstone, B.C.S.
ajor W B Aislabie, B Inf.
jor E A Mosley, B.S.C.
or C S Wheler, B.S.C.
ent E E Robertson, B.S.C.
pt Rd Whiter, R. Art.
-Surg H Cayley, B.
-Maj L E Eades, B.
-Maj H W Graham, B.
-Maj K McLeod B.
G S H Browne, M.D. B.

Surg D P Macdonald, B.
Surg C J H Warden, B.
Mr R M Daly, B Pilot Service.
Mr F A Nicholson, M.U.C.S.
Mr H K G Evans, M.U.C.S.
Col T S Hawks, M.S.C.
Major D J L McLeod, M Cav.
Capt R J Bevan, R Art.
Mr E Lawrence, Bo C.S.
Mr F B Yates, Bo U.C.S.
Mr G W Cotgrave, Bo U.C.S.
Mr H N Alexander, Bo U.C.S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

J F Stoyell, B.C.S., 1 mo.
F L O'Callaghan, B.U.C.S., 2 mo.
jor D W Inglis, B Inf, 3 mo.

Surg-Major J C Morice, B, 6 mo.
Mr E J Barker, Bo U.C.S., 1 mo. 10 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

J F Stevens, B.C.S.
[illegible] J C Shaw, B.
[illegible] Th. Tyons, B.

Capt. L Langley, R.M. Eng.
Mr E J Barker, Bo U.C.S.

[illegible] DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning [illegible] white, or falling off, use "The Queen." *For it will positively restore* its original colour without dye, and prevent the fall of most disastrous. [illegible] saving the [illegible] and, as well as promoting the [illegible] and beautiful growth of hair, where the [illegible] the hair is not dried up. Ask your Chemist for "The Queen," and see that the [illegible] are not disguised. "The Queen Hair Restorer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by [illegible] & Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Street, London.

THE EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT.

THE great political sensation of the week has been the publication of the terms of the Egyptian settlement in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The following appeared in the fifth edition of the 9th ultimo, one hour before Mr. Gladstone made his statement in the House of Commons about the negotiations :—

"We have reason to believe (said the *Pall Mall Gazette*) that the statement made in some of the morning papers as to the conclusion of an arrangement between Mr. Waddington and Lord Granville is quite correct. The agreement, we are informed, covers the whole field of Egyptian affairs, but as it awaits the approval of the other Powers, and the assent of the House of Commons must be obtained for its monetary provisions, it cannot yet be regarded as final. The following, we believe, will be found to be its leading provisions :—

"1. The new loan of £8,000,000—£4,500,000 of which is required to pay the Alexandrian indemnities, £2,000,000 the floating debt, and £1,000,000 the evacuation of the Soudan is to be advanced by the English government to the Khedive at 4 per cent.

"2. Interest on this loan is to be met by [illegible]-pounding the Sinking Fund, and if necessary, the interest on the Egyptian Unified Debt is to be slightly reduced, subject of course to the consent of the Powers which have signed the Law of Liquidation. The privileged debt, for reasons which need not be specified, it is not proposed to touch.

"3. To secure the payment of the coupon, a Multiple Control is to be established in the interests of the bondholders. The foundation of this new Control will be the Caisse de la Dette Publique, which will cease to be a mere bank of receipt, and be invested with new and extended authority. All the Powers will be represented upon it, and in virtue of the large extent to which French subjects are interested in Egyptian bonds, it was at first proposed that the President should be a Frenchman. The English Cabinet, however, having regard to the fact that the new Caisse would of necessity, from its control of the finances, have great political influence, objected to this, and the President will be an Englishman. The functions of the new Caisse or Control will be very wide. It is hoped by the English Ministry that at first it may be limited to be a mere financial audit, controlling, with power of surcharge, the revenues set apart for the service of the Debt. This was the original function of preceding Controls which ended by governing the country, and this is the distinct object of the French authors of the present proposal, one of the most distinguished of whom described it as follows in our issue of Saturday :—An International Commission of all the European Powers, whose business it would be to infuse order into the finances, including the Law of Liquidation, the Caisse, the sinking-fund, the new loans, and the payment or reduction of interest; in short, all financial questions. . . . . The business of the International Commission would be a real and lasting reorganization of Egypt in all directions; the institution of reforms which should be possible, practicable, and in thorough accord with the laws, customs, and religion of the country. That is to say, the Control is not to be used as the means of governing the country. If we object to this extension of its functions, we shall have one voice in an assembly of the representatives of six other Powers, the majority of whom will be able to decide this and every other question as they please.

"4. To secure order without and within, while the International Board of Audit sets about the control of the finances and the reorganization of the administration, a British garrison shall continue to occupy the country for at least three years from the 1st of January, 1885.

"5. The Sultan, in compliance with the request of the English Government, undertakes to occupy the Red Sea ports, and to send an army of 15,000 men—report says, under the command of Moukhtar Pasha—to 'pacify' the Soudan and Upper Egypt."

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

On the same afternoon Earl Stanhope in the House of Lords rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—1. Whether the negotiations between her Majesty's Government and the French Government relative to Egypt are concluded; and whether before submitting those proposals to the other Great Powers assembled in Conference, they will state to the House the nature of those negotiations. 2. Whether her Majesty's Government have agreed with France to a limit of the British occupation of Cairo. The noble earl stated that in making those inquiries he was actuated solely by the consideration of the grave position in which he believed this country found itself. It was in no party spirit that he wished to ask the question, seeing that he was ready to express opinion on the course which her Majesty's Government have taken until the full statement we have promised is before the House, with all the circumstances of the case. (Cheers.) I may add that I can conceive no danger from such a course, because it is clear that that full statement will give Parliament an opportunity of taking action to prevent the country from being committed to any course which her Majesty's Government may be inclined to adopt. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Salisbury—If I understand the last statement of the noble earl, it is the most important that we have yet received from his lips. I understand it to be a pledge that this country shall not be committed to any course or any course with respect to Egypt until time has been given to Parliament to express its opinion. (Cheers.) That is a pledge which, had he given it on some time back, would have, saved us much anxiety. It is a pledge which now, I trust, will be received with the greatest satisfaction, and I certainly shall not do anything to allay that satisfaction by criticising a policy of which we do not know as yet fully the details, and which we therefore think the most highest authority that we shall have the fullest opportunity of discussing before it is too late. (Cheers.)

The subject then dropped.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke said—I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he can now communicate to the House any information with respect to the recent negotiations with France on the subject of Egypt. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone—In answer to the question of the right hon. gentleman I am able to state that great progress has been made in the communications with France of which I have on previous occasions spoken to the House. They have, in fact, reached a point which is such as to allow us to hope that before many days are over we may be able to proceed to the second step in the process I described to the House—that is to say, to the step of consulting the Powers; and though I cannot frame any precise and positive estimate of the number of days that may be necessary for that purpose, yet I think upon the whole it is reasonable to hope that in the course of next week we may be in a condition to make the promised statement to Parliament, and of course, before the first meeting of the Conference. In the meantime, I would respectfully counsel members and gentlemen elsewhere to be upon their guard against erroneous and mislead statements sometimes made with considerable confidence as to the nature of the arrangement that is in contemplation. (Ministerial cheers.) But I can make one material addition to what I have said, which is, in truth, simply giving more point to something I have formerly conveyed in more general terms. I can undertake now to assure the House that it will have the opportunity of pronouncing upon the arrangement itself of which I spoke before anything is finally concluded so as to bind the country. (General cheering.)

Sir S. Northcote—Are we to understand that the negotiations now taking place with France will be communicated to foreign Powers and discussed with them before any communication is made to the House?

Mr. Gladstone—What I stated on a former occasion was that the Powers would be consulted on the subject, and I think that the right hon. Gentleman will find that I have not asked for any very unreasonable limits of time in giving, not an absolute opinion, but an opinion based upon a reasonable estimate of the necessities of the case, that in the course of next week our consultation with the Powers will be in such a state as to enable us to make the necessary communication to Parliament.

Sir S. Northcote—The point is, that if the consultations with the Powers are likely to lead to a large correspondence that will necessarily take up time, and if it is understood that the correspondence is to be completed before Parliament is in possession of what is going on, we may be kept waiting a very long time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone—I have already said with respect to time that in the consultation of the Government to enter upon communication with the Powers of the same nature and detail as is necessary in the case of France, or I should not have been so imprudent as to commit myself to the statement that I had a reasonable expectation that in the course of next week we might hope to make a statement.

Mr. Bourke—Will the right hon gentleman state whether the papers will be presented to Parliament?

Mr. Gladstone—Yes.

Lord R. Churchill—With respect to these negotiations will the right hon gentleman give a similar pledge to the House of Commons as that which he gave with respect to the negotiations with France, namely, an assurance that no troops shall be despatched to the Soudan before the negotiations with the Porte come before Parliament?

Mr. Gladstone—I am not able to say that there are negotiations with the Porte, but if the noble lord likes to put on the paper the exact terms of his question, I will take care to give him an answer.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett put a question respecting the finances of Egypt and international control.

Mr. Gladstone—I really think that after what I have said including answers which I have given to the hon. gentleman himself, I consider I may fairly and reasonably dispense with making any specific answer to this question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone—I see a question has been put on the paper the exact terms of his question, I will take care to give him an answer.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett put a question respecting the finances of Egypt and international control.

Mr. Gladstone—I really think that after what I have said including answers which I have given to the hon. gentleman himself, I consider I may fairly and reasonably dispense with making any specific answer to this question. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Northcote—Are we to understand that the negotiations now taking place with France will be communicated to foreign Powers and discussed with them before any communication is made to the House?

Mr. Gladstone—What I stated on a former occasion was that the Powers would be consulted on the subject, and I think that the right hon. Gentleman will find that I have not asked for any very unreasonable limits of time in giving, not an absolute opinion, but an opinion based upon a reasonable estimate of the necessities of the case, that in the course of next week our consultation with the Powers will be in such a state as to enable us to make the necessary communication to Parliament.

Sir S. Northcote—The point is, that if the consultations with the Powers are likely to lead to a large correspondence that will necessarily take up time, and if it is understood that the correspondence is to be completed before Parliament is in possession of what is going on, we may be kept waiting a very long time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone—I have already said with respect to time that in the consultation of the Government to enter upon communication with the Powers of the same nature and detail as is necessary in the case of France, or I should not have been so imprudent as to commit myself to the statement that I had a reasonable expectation that in the course of next week we might hope to make a statement.

Mr. Bourke—Will the right hon gentleman state whether the papers will be presented to Parliament?

Mr. Gladstone—Yes.

Lord R. Churchill—With respect to these negotiations will the right hon gentleman give a similar pledge to the House of Commons as that which he gave with respect to the negotiations with France, namely, an assurance that no troops shall be despatched to the Soudan before the negotiations with the Porte come before Parliament?

Mr. Gladstone—I am not able to say that there are negotiations with the Porte, but if the noble lord likes to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

THE local rainfall during the past week has been under half an inch, and prospects accordingly are not quite so cheerful as at the date of our last report. It would be too much to say that any actual anxiety is yet expressed as to the character of the monsoon, an interval of fine weather after the first burst being the rule rather than the exception, but the absence of rain for another week would unquestionably give rise to some apprehension. Already the want of speculation in Government Paper and Shares is becoming noticeable, notwithstanding steadily increasing ease in money, and no better test can be had of the views prevailing in mercantile circles regarding the season's prospects. Imports, too, are particularly quiet, but in xports for the time being actively is fostered by he favourable weather for shipping, and Freights, especially for near loading, are accordingly very firm. Sterling Exchange is quiet and lower.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the slightly less favourable character of last week's return, the directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. on Wednesday last, making their minimum 6. On Thursday we learn by wire that the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta had made a similar reduction, bringing their minimum to 5 per cent. per annum. Practically this may be taken as the minimum here also, as the Presidency Bank is open to business below the official rate, and in the bazaar loans on Government Paper can be had at 5 per cent., perhaps 4½.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O	Increase	Rs. 4,34,011
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	„ 5,01,325
Other Deposits	„	„ 9,96,709
Govt. and other Authorized Securities	„	„ 14,798
Loans	Increase	„ 23,19,857
Bills Discounted	Decrease	„ 29,17,743
Cash with Correspondents	Increase	„ 1,49,023
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease	„ 7,86,923

These movements show rather an increased demand for money, and the market therefore this afternoon is somewhat stiffer.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling was very weak for the first few days following the departure of last mail, but at the close is a shade steadier again, our quotations only showing a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. per rupee. The market opened on Wednesday with a very quiet feeling at 1s. 7 19-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7 13-16d. for three months' Credit bills, being a decline of 1-32d. on the closing rates for last steamer. On Thursday with advice of Council drafts in London on the previous day having only brought 1s. 7¼d., and telegraphic transfers 1s. 7 9-16d., a further fall of 1-32d. took place, and three months' Credits were sold at 1s. 7 25-32d. This, however, was the lowest point touched, as a steadier feeling set in on Thursday afternoon, and the Banks declined to buy under 1s. 7 13-16d., which has remained the rate since, closing quotations being :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	„
Do.	Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d. to 11-16d.	„
Credits,	do. do.	1s. 7 13-16d.	„
Francs,	do. do.	2·08¾	„

At this level the steady tone apparent appears to indicate an impression that we have about seen the bottom of the market, and the Banks are willing sellers of telegraphic transfer forward at 1s. 7¾d. The slightly firmer appearance of money is no doubt the cause which has arrested the decline, and possibly Calcutta may from this time forward assist the steadiness, but otherwise we can perceive no strengthening feature in the position, and we should consider a further decline during the monsoon still probable.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has been dull and irregular during the week, and we close at a decline of ⅜ to ½ per cent. from last mail's figures. The day the steamer left, Fours closed at Rs. 101, but on Wednesday a decline of 3-16 took place, and as the time for the settlement of forward contracts draw near, the price continued to give way until Saturday, when Rs. 100¾ was touched. This morning a firmer tone was manifested to begin with, and sellers advanced their rate to Rs. 100¾, but the unfavourable character of the Bank return has induced a decided reaction again, and although the settlement to-day is reported to have gone off well, the quotation is Rs. 100 7-16 to ½. Fours-and-a-half are almost nominal at Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—Up to the departure of the mail a strong feeling was apparent, and rates all round had an upward tendency, but the past six days have witnessed an entire reversal of the position, and the former strength has given place to considerable weakness. This has been more particularly the case in *Sangams and Bezonias* Mill shares which have several adverse influences to contend with at the moment. The decline in the value of Cotton tends to depress the market for Goods and Yarns, which is further injuriously affected by the absence of rain latterly, and the position of political matters between France and China has assumed a more unsettled appearance. The impression, therefore, prevails that while the half-year ending to day has not been a very profitable one for the Mills, there is a possibility of the next six months being still less so, and with few exceptions, our quotations mark a general fall. The only Companies which show a rise on the week are—the Madras United Rs. 100, Hydarabad Rs. 55, Coorla and Sholapore Rs. 15, and Albert Edward Rs. 5. On the other hand, we quote a decline of Rs. 40 in Western India, Rs. 25 in Hindustan, Rs. 20 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Budneira, Prince of Wales, and Southern India, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Framjee Petit, Manockjee Petit, Mahalukshmi, Mazagon, Great Eastern, and Oriental, and Rs. 5 in other concerns. *Press* shares are quiet. There has been an advance during the week of Rs. 25 in Bombay and Fort and Rs. 5 in Albert of Kurrachee and Broach Cotton, but there is a decline of Rs. 25 in Akbar, Dhollera, and Volkarts, Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 in Berar and Rs. 2½ in New Indian. Others are unchanged. In *Banks*, Nationals are Rs. 2 highar at Rs. 89, Bank of Bombay Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 790. Agras remain at Rs. 118. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns we notice an advance in Bombay Burmah Trading to Rs. 4,825 for old and Rs. 1,015 for new shares. Cooper, Madon & Co. have improved to Rs. 110, Telephone to Rs. 17½. Pearse & Co., Limited, have receded to par. In Flour Mills, Bapty & Co. are at Rs. 47, Bombay Flour Mill Rs. 55, and Western India Rs. 30 premium. Port Canning Land shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 345.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The absence of rain during the past week and the daily decline in Cotton has naturally deterred dealers from sending forward orders to any extent, and although lower rates all round would have been accepted in Manchester, the actual business put through has been small. From the bazaar, clearances have been only about 2,000 packages, and to effect these a concession of from 1 to 2 annas per piece has had to be accepted.

YARNS.—Transactions have again been limited and buyers are not disposed to operate freely even at a concession of ¼ anna per lb., which sellers so far have not fully conceded. In local Twist about 2,000 bales have been sold at slightly easier rates.

METALS.—In *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* the market may be called quiet but steady, the decline advised from home having been already discounted here. *Iron* is firm at previous rates.

COALS.—For near arrival there are still sellers on the level of Rs. 15½ for Cardiff and Rs. 15 for West Hartley, whilst for distant shipment there are buyers but no sellers at these rates. A September shipment cargo of Davison's has been sold at Rs. 15, and a cargo of Australian Lambton at Rs. 13½ alongside, which is the only business of any moment reported. Stocks on the spot are small.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The telegraphic advices from home have been of the most depressing character lately, and notwithstanding that the weather has been favorable for shipping, exporters have been almost entirely out of the market. Prices have declined about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, and at the decline holders are very willing sellers, but in the absence of home orders the buying has been limited to some 3,000 bales during the week.

Receipts are now down to a very small figure, and must continue so during the next three months; but this will have no effect on prices so long as the Liverpool advices keep their present adverse tone.

New Crop.—In the Berars sowing is general, and rain would do good. No idea can yet be formed of the acreage likely to be put under Cotton, but the general idea appears to be that it will be about the same as last year.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Receipts.			
For the week	9,992	9,398	13,586
Since 1st January	13,59,229	13,57,598	13,12,590
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	31,596	7,366	29,155
Since 1st January	10,61,105	10,12,363	12,16,240
Clearances to Calcutta and China.			
For the Week	5,510	2,277	
Since 1st January	79,208	37,282	41,599

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy	per lb. C. & F.
Broachera, Fine (nominal)	Rs. 198	5d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 188	4¾d.
Do. Good	„ 184	4 21-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 173	4 13-32d.
Oura, Fine (nominal)	„ 196	4 15-16d.
Do Fully Good	„ 188	4¾d.
Do. Good	„ 181	4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 174	4 13-32d.
Westerns, Good	„ 171	4 7-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 168	4 9-32d.
Compta, F.G.F.	„ 165	4 7-32d.
Do. G.F.	„ 160	4 3-32d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	„ 187	4 23-32d.
Broach Machine-Ginned, Good (nominal)	„ 202	5 3-32d.

WHEAT.—Although receipts from the districts have only been about half of the previous week, quiet accounts from home and hardening freights have induced a decline of As. 8 per candy, and we now quote :—No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 26, No. 2 Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 25, Jubbulpore Rs. 24, Khata Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-8 per candy. The receipts show the following comparisons to date :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week, cwts.	177,534	250,501	68,811
Since 1st January, cwts.	4,260,909	6,315,047	4,614,433

SEEDS.—Of *Linseed* arrivals are now on a much smaller scale, and home advices being stronger, prices have advanced to Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-8½ per cwt., at which there is a fair enquiry. The receipts give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week, cwts	32,253	92,826	39,459
Since 1st January, cwts	3,341,269	3,451,735	2,160,567

Rapeseed remains at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Guzerat. *Gingelly* we quote at Rs. 37 to Rs. 40 for Mixed and White Rs. 35 to Rs. 37 per candy for Brown.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 28th June, as compared with the statement of 21st June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 21. Rs.	June 28. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	24,23,050	24,23,050
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,77,853	42,11,884
do. at Branches	21,56,307	16,51,812
Other Deposits	1,91,19,894	1,81,23,034
Post Bills	13,514	8,978
Cash Credits undrawn	4,30,263	2,35,441
	3,79,20,151	3,66,59,199
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,88,078	50,73,320
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,42,632	13,73,414
Loans, on Security of do	62,12,848	86,22,403
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,569	1,963
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,58,37,788	1,29,40,043
Stamps	2,947	2,955
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,62,323	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,45,000	
	3,17,320	3,17,320
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,04,928	6,53,951
Cash and Currency Notes	31,61,151	26,74,228
	3,79,20,151	3,66,59,199

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Darlington, 1,292 tons, Captain J Rotter, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain W J Webber, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Eastbourne, 1,508 tons, Captain Junes Watson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain P Harris, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from China, &c, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,043 tons, Captain F J Raffin, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Punjab, 685 tons, Captain J Lang, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, and Mr F O Donoghue and 24 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain H B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (21st May), via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr Sanjand and three deck passengers.

THE Italian Mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino, Captain G Merello, will sail to-day with the following passengers :—For Genoa—Col D Grant, Mr Cleum, Mrs C Schmedtz and one child, Mr G Inzoli, Major Loudon, Mrs Giffard and 2 children, Mr Giffard, Mr O N Nissen, Mr Jerone Kirchgesner. For Port Said.—Mr and Mrs Abraham Hossmann. For Suez—Mr C Bouvevialle, Mrs Bouvevialle and one child. For Aden—Mr V Basset Villeon.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Malwa (s)	Loggin	London, May 31.
	Ethiopia (s)	Smith	London, May 31.
	Chindwara (s)	Campbell	Calcutta, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Satara (s)	Frohawk	Persian Gulf, Government Orders.
	Eastbourne (s)	Watson	Antwerp.
	Kashgar (s)	Webber	China, &c.
	Darlington (s)	Ratter	Havre.

The steamer R. Rubattino, Merello, to Genoa, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Inchborva, to Havre.
„ Malacca, to Zanzibar.
„ Punjab, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
26 Foyle ..... Cutting ..... Liverpool, March 9.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Steamers Sirsa and Vega. Barques Brazos and Richard Parsons.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
27 Bagdad (s) ..... Moulmein.

June. DEPARTURE.
27 Nuddea (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—5 cases oilmanstores, E. Sumsoodin and Co.
Clan Ogilvie s—10 drums spirit of wine, A. Cadur A. Hossein.
Clan Murray s—25 hogsheads pale ale, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 10 cases whisky, Bodger, Warberton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—1 packages stationery, A. K. Tyebally; 5 crates earthenwares, M. Pallonjee.
Wistow Hall s—25 kegs sulphate of copper, Hemraj Khimje
Clan Murray s—10 cases iron safes, John S. Elmore and Co.
Britannia s—12 cases earthenware, J. Rahimtoola; 4 packages earthenware, G. Hossein Cullian; 5 hogsheads stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta s—8 cases person blue, T. M. Tazkhan; 13 cases oilmanstores, &c., G. Jeewanjee and Co.
Ganges s—195 boxes candles, E. Sumsoodin and Co.
Khundalla s—32 cases perfumery, soap, &c., Framjee, Sandy and Co; 21 packages champagne, brandy, &c., Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khedive s—100 barrels beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases port and 3 cases sherry, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 20 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora, s—131 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM BOLOGNE.

Khedive s—30 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Oneill, Col, L Fusiliers, on retirement, from Mhow.
Ostrehan, Lieut-Col, Dy Comsy Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Milne, Surg, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 30.

Skinner, Major, Judge Advocate, from leave, from England.
Shakespear, Lieut-Col, 5th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Young, Surg, from leave, from England.
Fox, Lieut, Sappers and Miners, from leave, from England.
Anderson, Col, 1st Grandiers, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 29.

Minter, Lieut, Ord Dept, to join, to Mhow.

JUNE 30.

Marten, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Skinner, Major, Judge Advocate, from leave, to Madras.
Shakespear, Lieut-Col, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Bareilly.
Anderson, Col, 1st Granadiers, from leave, to Malegaon.
O'Connell, Lieut-Col, Glostershire, on duty, to Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY
14, RAMPART ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano	Rs	33	per month	or Rs	75
Sympathetic square	„	36	„	or „	81
Semi-grand, on three legs	„	6	„	or „	1,2

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
1 2 3. GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 MILITARY—Late News.
5 TELEGRAMS—Simla.
6 Notes from Ahmedabad—The Central Provinces—The Post Office in India.
7 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
8 Portrait of Sir Salar Jung.
9 Libelling a Beni-Israel Society—Murderous Assault on a Mogul and his Wife—High Court.
10 Third Criminal Sessions.
11 The Native Press—CORRESPONDENCE: The Bombay International Exhibition.
12 The Bombay Legislative Council—Dr. Carter and the Faculty of Medicine.
13 The European Pensioners' and Widows' Home—Up-Country Packages—The Indian Civil Service—BENGAL—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.
14 The Wreck of the Galatia—BURMAH—The Capture of the Meimgon Prince.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Russian Advance.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: England, France and Egypt.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Conservatives and the Government Policy—Education in India—The Civil Service Age Question.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: The Progress of the Monsoon—The Bombay Exhibition Scheme.
19 LEADING ARTICLE—Administrative Affairs in Rajputana—N.-W. Provinces—PUNJAB AND OUDH—The Vice-regal Legislative Council.
20 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
21 Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in Madras—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders.
22 23 Punjab Government Orders—N.-W. Provinces Government Orders—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LINDSLEY—June 29, at Ahmednagar, the wife of E. R. Lindsley, of a son.
PUDUMJEE—June 28, at Poona, the wife of Byramjee Pudumjee, of a daughter.
WHITEHEAD—June 30, at Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla, the wife of W. F. Whitehead, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUMAINE—June 27, at Chandernagor, Maison Vrignon, the wife of Monsieur Charles Dumaine, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CARMICHAEL—June 25, at Raneegunge, James Carmichael, late Telegraph Superintendent of the E I R Co.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1884.

IT is seldom that articles in scientific journals possess any interest for the general public. An exception, however, must be made in favour of a paper on "Indian Pharmacognosy," by the leading pharmacologist of the day, Professor Flückiger of Strasburg, which appears in a recent number of the *Archiv der Pharmacie*. The learned author begins by pointing out the effect which the marvellous richness and variety of the flora of India must have had on the ancient civilisation of its people. This appears not only in the attention paid by early Indian investigators to the medical and poisonous properties of plants, but also in the images suggested to Indian poets by the perfume and brilliant colouring of flowers. In both directions, we are assured, must India be credited with a more subtle appreciation and a more profound knowledge than the two great classical nations of the West. Unfortunately, however, the earliest Indian literature on the subject dealt with in the paper has been lost, and of the comparatively late works of Charaka and Susruta, those only of the latter writer have as yet been translated. The paper next proceeds with an extremely interesting sketch of the early trade between India and Europe. Until the beginning of the sixteenth century very little exact information is available. In the sixth century the Greek traveller Kosmas, on his visit to the Malabar coast, saw sandalwood and pepper actually growing, and imported cloves exposed for sale. Ibn Kurdadbah, in the ninth century, mentions camphor, cubebs, galangal, and pepper. In the tenth century Istachri also gives an account of pepper. Idrisi, an Arab at the Norman court of Palermo, describes in the twelve century both cardamoms and cubebs. Our author, however, omits to point out that, like the porcelain to which that traveller also refers, cubebs were not indigenous in India, but were imported from China. In the latter half of the thirteenth century, Kaswini, a Persian, published the earliest account of the cinnamon of Ceylon, though the Indian variety had been known long before. We next come to the world-famed traveller Marco Polo of Venice, who notices pepper, but did not see it growing, as he never visited India. In the first half of the fourteenth century we find on the Malabar coast three Franciscan friars, named John of Montecorvino, Oderico of Pordenone, and John Mariguola, of whom the two first describe pepper and the last cinnamon and ginger. Niccolo de Conti, a Venetian merchant who resided in India between 1419 and 1444, treated of the spices and dyes of Malabar in a far more thorough manner than those who had preceded him. In 1499 the Genoese Hieronymo de Santo Stephano, who journeyed to Calicut, Ceylon, and the Coromandel coast, sent to one Meyer in Beyrout a brief notice regarding pepper, ginger, red sandalwood, and cinnamon. The writer here calls attention to the fact that the last-mentioned authority is the only representative of Genoa in the field under discussion—a fact which shows that that republic was outstripped by its rival, Venice, in foreign enterprise.

The discovery of a passage to the East by the Cape of Good Hope now opened the trade of India to the fleets of Europe. Of the early Portuguese writers, who naturally make frequent mention of the Indian spices, the first is Thomas Pires, an apothecary who in January, 1516, wrote a letter from Cochin to King Manuel wherein he enumerated the drugs sold at that port. He was subsequently sent to China, where he was imprisoned and tortured. According to his account, frankincense not only came from Arabia, but also from Orissa. On this the Professor remarks that it is uncertain what the latter kind could have been. Opium is further said to be imported from Egypt *viâ* Aden, although also grown in Cambay and Bengal. That drug, it is remarked, was only eaten by monarchs and high personages. Tamarinds are also mentioned as being very abundant. Aloes were found by Pires in Socotra, Aden, and Cambay. It may interest the pharmacologist to learn that he classes sagapenum, galbanum, and opopanax under the head of fetid gums, but omits all mention of gum ammoniacum and assafœtida. He refers, however, to myrrh, borax, and liquid storax (which latter commodity was obtainable in Cochin), and also to pearls and rubies, then still used in European medicine. A similar account was given of pepper, ginger, and other products in the year 1515 by the Florentine Andrea Corsali in Cochin to Guiliano de Medici. His Portuguese contemporary Odoardo Barbosa in his Travels publishes a price-list of the Indian drugs he met with at Calicut. Another Portuguese writer, Garcia de Orta, went in 1534 to Goa, where he became Royal Surgeon, and brought out nineteen years later his "Coloquios dos Simples e Drogas," a work remarkable for the copiousness of its information and the minuteness of its descriptions. Professor Flückiger gives it the credit of being far superior to the earlier literature on the subject. The only other traveller of the sixteenth century who is mentioned is Filippo Sassetti of Florence, who wrote from India to a friend in his native city regarding the acacia catechu and the cinnamon-bark of Ceylon. The Portuguese power in the East was now on the wane, and was fated shortly afterwards to disappear before the rivalry of Holland and England. In 1663 Cochin fell into the hands of the Dutch, who were the first to make a really scientific investigation of the spice-bearing plants of India. The chief labourer in this field was Hendrik Adriaan Rheede, Governor of Malabar, who compiled an immense work in twelve folio volumes, illustrated by seven hundred and thirty plates, entitled "Hortus Indicus Malabaricus," published after his death at Amsterdam in 1703. The only other Dutch work deserving of special notice is Burmann's "Thesaurus Zeylanicus."

We at last reach the era of British rule in India, which commenced with the victory of Plassey in 1757. Since then several valuable works on Indian Pharmacy have been published by Englishmen of science, the most important of which are alone noticed by Professor Flückiger. We are unable, for want of space, to do more than enumerate the names of Roxburgh, Ainslie, Wallich, Royle, O'Shaughnessy, Waring, Hooker, Thomson, Beddome, Bentley, Trimen, Forbes Watson, Cooke, Thiselton Dyer, Holmes, Drury, and Brandis, as those who have distinguished themselves most in this department of knowledge. After the decay of the Portuguese settlements and the expulsion of the Dutch from Cochin, Indian commerce concentrated itself under British rule in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Owing to its magnificent harbour, the last named city, as our author points out, naturally became the commercial capital of Western India. He further shows that, although at some distance from the spice districts of Malabar, it is situated near the site of a very ancient civilisation where the science of medicine was carefully cultivated. North-Western India, Persia, Mesopotamia, and Arabia had at one time writers on medicine and geography who acted as media between the Western world and India. Though their mission is ended, the ancient intercourse still remains, and is immensely facilitated by the favourable position of Bombay. The conservative spirit of the East is, according to Professor Flückiger, in no direction calculated to be more carefully fostered than in native medicine. It is in the Bombay bazaar, therefore, that we naturally find most of the drugs obtained for centuries past from the Indian flora, as well as those which are imported from other parts of Asia, and from Africa. Here, we are reminded, are still sold the identical vegetable products employed for the purposes of medicine and luxury by Eastern nations, which have been so often described by the early travellers. Bombay, in short, is described as the emporium of the materia medica of history before the apothecary's wares had been confined to alkaloids, bitters, acids, oils, and phenol. The knowledge of the materia medica of Western India, both indigenous and imported, is a subject of deep interest. Murray, in his "Plants and Drugs of Sind," has recently dealt with it in part, but it required one who was actually resident in Bombay, and who was not only a botanist or a physician, but also one with pharmaceutical knowledge acquired by a lengthened experience, to give an adequate description of the drug-market at that port. That man, says the Professor, has been found in the person of our fellow-citizen, Mr. William Dymock, the Superintendent of the Army Medical Store Department, who has contributed for some years past a series of papers on Indian drugs to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of London. These papers have now been republished in a collected form under the title of "The Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India." The plan of the work embraces in the case of each separate product (1) a sketch of its history; (2) a notice regarding its uses; (3) a description of its characteristics; (4) the results of its chemical analysis; (5) its names in the vernacular languages, as well as in Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian. The historical portion presents an excellent survey. Those for whom the book is intended will be grateful for the microscopical notes, while the chemical portion is thoroughly reliable, and treated in a very painstaking manner. Our critic expresses his surprise at Mr. Dymock having made in far Bombay so complete a study of the best and most recent authorities. The task which he has accomplished is recognised to be one of special difficulty in an Indian city as compared with work done in the very focus of European science. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Dymock is pronounced to have thoroughly grasped the results of all former labours in the same field, and to have supplemented them by numerous personal observations. His descriptions are based on independent investigation, and in this respect are far superior in trustworthiness to those of his predecessors. The work, according to Dr. Flückiger, is so copious and suggestive in its facts that it is indispensable for every one concerned with Indian drugs and medical plants. So far Professor Flückiger. The praise bestowed on Mr. Dymock's work has a special value as coming from one who is, perhaps, the greatest living authority on the subject. The conditions of Indian life are unfortunately so unfavorable to original scientific research that those who, like Mr. Dymock, triumph over such difficulties are deserving of the warmest praise. Bombay, in our opinion, ought to feel proud to number amongst her citizens one of such distinction in the world of science. He himself, like every true student of Nature, is doubtless content to reap the satisfaction which honest work bestows. We consider, however, that so valuable a contribution to pharmaceutical knowledge ought to meet with special recognition by Government.

YESTERDAY the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition was raised to Rs. 6,75,000, irrespective of the Government promise of two-and-a-half lakhs. Now that the project has so developed, no time will be lost in re-introducing it to the notice of the Municipal Corporation with the object of securing their co-operation. It is understood that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will take the earliest opportunity to submit a resolution recommending the Corporation to subscribe to the guarantee fund to the extent of one lakh of rupees, and authorising them, if necessary, to apply to Government, in the Legislative Department, to pass a short Act enabling the Municipality to subscribe a sum not exceeding that amount. It is to be hoped the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will in some such manner set the seal of their emphatic approval on the undertaking. Their liberality will afford an example to other municipalities within the Presidency; indeed, it would be a graceful act, the spirit of which would be highly appreciated, if these spontaneously initiated a movement that would complete the fund all the sooner. The native States have already an admirable exemplar, and should the Government of Bombay approach them on the subject, as it is anticipated, there will probably be little hesitation on the part of the princes in including their names on the list with that of the Thakore of Bhownuggur. The general committee will re-assemble as soon as they can be informed that the requisite number of lakhs has been guaranteed.

WE hear occasionally of an old Bombay man as doing good and solid work in connection with railways and public works in Egypt—as struggling in the midst of turmoil and difficulty, and yet in a quiet, unostentatious manner, good results. A recent number of the *Egyptian Gazette*, for instance, contains the announcement that Mr. H. P. Le Mesurier, C. S. I., has been appointed a grand officer of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh. This gentleman will be remembered as the once popular agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and we have no doubt that his many friends in this Presidency will be glad to hear that the good work he is accomplishing in Egypt is receiving due recognition, though doubtless the form which that recognition assumes will be variously appreciated.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 13.

No one can fail to be struck with the unreality and confusion of political life in England as illustrated by the Parliamentary debates of this week. It is simply bewildering to read the debate of last night on the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Franchise Bill. Had principle been taken as a guide, there can be no doubt that the division would have been a close one. The Cabinet is divided on the question, and perhaps as many as 200 Liberals are in favour of giving the franchise to women, while nearly one-half of the Conservative party are now prepared to follow the lead of Lord Beaconsfield in this matter, on the ground that property ought to be represented in the House of Commons, and that the maxim, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," ought to apply to female as well as to male householders. I own that, for my part, I hesitate, even for the sake of giving effect to this maxim, to ignore distinctions of sex. Evidently, the claim of female householders to be fairly represented cannot be fully satisfied by merely giving them votes. They must also be allowed a free choice of representation; that is to say, they must have the right granted them to elect women as members of Parliament. This would be a social change of such tremendous gravity that I should shrink from taking any steps to bring it about. But the issue of last night's division was determined by no such considerations as these. The Prime Minister had refused to discuss the question whether or not women ought to have votes. That, he said, was a question with regard to which a good deal might be said on both sides. But it had nothing to do with the present Franchise Bill, the object of which is merely to extend to the counties the suffrage now established in the boroughs. The Bill has been brought forward in its present shape, because Mr. Gladstone thought such a measure alone had any chance of being carried, and he distinctly declined to be responsible for it if it were overloaded with extraneous matter. This tactical objection satisfied such discreet opportunists as Mr. John Morley, who declared at once that, although they were in favour of the principle of woman suffrage, they would not for its sake imperil the Ministerial Bill, and comparatively few Liberals were found independent enough to vote with Mr. Woodall after the Prime Minister had issued his decree that the amendment must be rejected. It is obvious, however, that, when Mr. Gladstone has recourse to an argument based on tactics alone, that argument cuts both ways. An example of this was given last night, when Lord Folkestone voted in favour of Mr. Woodall's amendment, though he disapproves of it on principle, because, he said, Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment in the belief that it would endanger the Bill, and therefore everyone who wished to throw out the Bill ought to support Mr. Woodall. The *Times* calls this avowal cynical, but frank cynicism on the Liberal side must be met with the same kind of weapon. The House of Lords, again, will be encouraged to reject the Bill by Mr. Gladstone's fresh admission that, for party purposes, the new scheme of reform has been purposely left incomplete. The Bill will effect no settlement of the Reform controversy, and the Lords may, therefore, justly doubt if the people wish to see it carried in its present shape. Lord Randolph Churchill has indulged his antipathy to Lord Salisbury this week by writing a long letter in which he suggests that the Franchise Bill might be passed if the Government would but give securities for the passing of a Redistribution Bill before it is allowed to become operative. But any guarantees the Government could offer would be quite worthless.

TELEGRAMS.

MADRAS AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The Governor of Madras arrived at Madras yesterday morning. This evening he opened the new sewage works at Royapooram. In reply to an address presented by the Municipal Commission he said that Madras wanted nothing so much as good sanitation in order to make it an extremely agreeable place. He hitmtely preferred during a portion of the year to spend his time in Madras rather than on to hills, but if anyone asked him to say that gentlemen who had spent many years in India could work as well and vigorously at Madras with the temperature in the nineties, even if it were perfect as to sanitation, as they could work on Nilgiris with the climate of the Wiltshire downs, then he must take leave to dissent from that. The present dual system must go on until some place was created which could serve as the capital all the year round. He assured his hearers that he and the Government had fought in season and sometimes out of season for funds for the development of Madras city for the harbour and water-works, and sewage and other public works. He promised to do all he could for further improvements to the capital. He went on to say that a good deal had been said lately upon the question of the removal of certain offices from Madras. He did not know whether those would or would not be eventually removed from Madras. He had just been inspecting them in Fort St. George and certainly they were not very much to boast of. In about a fortnight he proposed to go to Bangalore and there examine the plan proposed with the Commander-in-Chief. He did not think he could possibly do more to inform himself. Then the whole matter would be considered and action taken, but whatever may be the fate of these offices he wished most distinctly to explain that there is not the remotest intention on the part of Government to derogate from its position. He would be exceedingly sorry if at the end of his period of office he was not able to say that he had not left Madras in many ways a more beautiful and better ordered city than he found it. Already he saw they were far on the way to attaining such improvement. It was clear other improvement must follow. It was clear, for instance, that ere long they must have a new High Court, and it was equally obvious that the present court buildings may be used for other offices. He reminded them that the Government of Madras was not unfettered in action, and had to contend with Accounts General, Financial Members of the Viceroy's Council, and other financial demons who swarmed round him as the demons swarmed around St Anthony of yore. If it were not for these demons ere was nothing that the Government of Madras would not do for the capital town. He had been severely censured for not having done for Madras what the late Sir Bartle Frere had done for Bombay, but he was not to blame. He would gi them, if possible, buildings of gasper, streets oilver, and bridges of gold.

[ENTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONGO RIVER.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Lord E Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the Hous of Commons on Saturday, said that it was inteled to form a mixed Commission to regulate te navigation of the Congo River, similar to that of the Danube.

THE CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.

PARIS, JUNE 29.

The cholera at Marseilles is not extending, and the mortality is normal.

KHARTOUM AND BERBER.

CAIRO, JUNE 29.

A party of pilgrims who have arrived here report that Khatoum was safe on the 23rd of May, and Berber on the 7th of June, and that Egyptian troops were at both places.

MOVEMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The 46th Regiment has been ordered to Kench.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Ile. Nationale's steamer Colombo, from Marseilles, left this for Bombay to-day at 8-45 p.m.

ADEN, JUNE 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 27th inst.

The B. I S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fal Dhollera		4 7-16
4 per cen. Rupee Paper		81
4½	,,	85
3	,, Consols for account	99
3½	,, Sterling Loan.	105
4½	,, French Rentes	105
Bar Silver		50

Arrivals.—Jenny Otto, Storm Queen and Yedmundale.

MR. J. R BULLEN SMITH, C.S.I., having been appointed smember of the India Council, has resigned his seat at the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

WE quotethe following from the *Englishman*, with regard to the dispute regarding the affairs of the Brama Somaj between Protab Chunde Majoomdar nd the eldest son of the late Keshub Chunder Sen:—The Hon. Mr. Ilbert was asked to arbitrate between the parties, and he agreed to do so, provided a decision should be accepted as fin, and this arrangement was agreed to by both parties. We now learn that although the conditions wee complied with by Protab Chunder, who has already forwarded his version of the case to Mr. Ilbert or his decision, the son of the late Keshub Chunder has set the agreement at naught, and has notas yet forwarded his papers to Mr. Ilbert. There therefore remains nothing for it but a further appeal to the public.

THE *Englishman* publishes a telegram from its London correspondent, giving the following particulars with regad to the meeting in St. James's Hll in support of the Bengal Tenancy Bill :—" Lrd Wemyss was chairman. He was supported y Earls Fortescue and Ashburnham, Viscount Smouth, Lord Stanley and Bramwell, and te following members of parliament: Mess. Marriott, Roks, Forester, and MacIver. Tegrams of sympathy were read from Messrs. Raikes, Lowther, Leighton, Hay, Coope, Onslow, ai other members of Parliament. Lord Wemyss declared the Bill to be founded on an injustice, ad that it was as bad as the Irish model. Mr. Rot Lethbridge moved the first resolution, quoting Lord Hartington, and condemning the Bill asinjurious alke to ryot and zemindar. He wasseconded by Lord Stanley. The second resolun was moved by Lord Fortescue, and seconded by Mr. C. T. Buckland, who demanded a publiinquiry by commission consisting of unofficial Englishmen. The third resolution was moved by Mr. Dacosta, and seconded in a most powiul speech by Lord Bramwell. The whole of the London press comments on the speeches. The Times says that the meeting was large and influential. The *Standard* in a leader concludes that the measure cannot be enforced without wholesale confiscation of private property."

THE following account of a scene recently enacted in Kabul has been received in Lahore:—"In one of the divisions there some thirty men were confined in on room, and among them was a Ghilzi, whose wife obtained permission to visit her husband in prison. While in there, she contrived to make over to him a *surla*—an instrument used by housebreakers—and by means of this the prisoners succeeded in making a hole in the wall large enough for man's body to pass through. Once outside, however, the men found themselves so weak that they were unable to make their escape, and were captured by the Ameer's officials. The Ghilzai and a respectable Shinwari, our correspondent hears, were 'tortured to death,' and the woman she. Sentence had not been passed on the other prisoners."

THERE was somewhat novel sale by auction on the down platform of the Great Northern Railway Station, King's-cross, London, the other day. The railway company, it will be remembered, duly recovered against Mr. Simmons, the aeronaut, a verdict for costs, subject to one farthing damages, amounting to £180, and the "Colonel" balloon and car having been found in the cloak-room at King's-cross were attached. It was sold to General Brine for £100.

A TELEGRAM from Thuan announces the signature of the treaty between France and Annam. By this instrument the provinces of Binh Thuan and Than Goa are secured to Annam. A Custom-house system similar to that existing in Cochin-China is established, and a French military occupation of all strategic points in Annam or Tongking may be effected if considered necessary. Part of the citadel of Hué will be held by a permanent French garrison.

A DIVER engaged in diving operations off the coast opposite Gibraltar, under Apes Hill, with the object of ascertaining the whereabouts of a recent wreck, has discovered at the bottom from eighty to one hundred large guns, mostly 24 and 32 pounders, and also two large anchors. They are supposed to have belonged to some large line of battleship which sank in the old war, possibly after the battle of Trafalgar. As there was no apparatus for the purpose none of the guns were brought up, so that it has not been possible to ascertain their nationality.

A WORKMAN fell over the parapet of one of the bear-pits at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris on June 10, and very nearly became a prey to two huge bears awaiting their afternoon repast. The man lay for a few minutes insensible, with a bad wound on his head, from which there was a copious flow of blood. The spectators for a short time kept the bears employed by throwing them endless pieces of bread; but they made so much noise in carrying out their well-meant stratagem that the animals were frightened, and the male, wandering about in search of refuge, approached the insensible workman and licked the blood flowing from his wound. Amid intense excitement, the keepers arrived, and the man recovered his senses. Seeing his danger, however, he lay still as if dead while the keepers prepared a rope and kept the bear from its prey by striking it with long poles. At length the man clutched the rope, and was speedily hauled out, to the evident disappointment of the bear, which displayed much irritation.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—The names of the "men of light and leading," who are backing up the scheme for the proposed "New Oriental Bank" are still kept a profound secret. But there is some promise in the eventual success of the idea. Among those actively promoting it is the founder of the Oriental Bank, and £50,000 worth of promises for shares were received immediately. It is, however, in the East that support is expected. In fact, the market in India and elsewhere where the late Oriental had branches has been sounded with a result that is considered satisfactory. Telegrams and letters justify the anticipation that £900,000 will be subscribed in the East. Much, however, depends upon the choice of directors, many promises being contingent upon the choice made, and many more who might be subscribers are waiting to learn who will be the directors.

A COPY of the resolutions which were passed at the Indian meeting held at the Kensington Town Hall a few weeks ago was forwarded to Lord Ripon by the hon. secretary of the committee. One resolution had reference to the desirability of conceding to the natives of India the right of trial by jury in certain cases; and the second resolution gratefully acknowledged Lord Ripon's eminent services in India. The following reply has been received :—

"Simla, 19th April, 1884. My dear Sir,—I am desired by Lord Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., and to thank you for the copy which you forward of resolutions passed at the meeting in Kensington Town Hall on the 24th ult. His Excellency is pleased to find that he will not lose sight of the important questions referred to in the first of the resolutions, and that he is much gratified by the confidence in himself and the approbation of his policy which were expressed by the meeting in the second.—I remain, &c., H. W. Primrose."

SERVIA and Bulgaria, the two youthful nationalities which were released from the Turkish "yoke" and sent forth rejoicing by the Treaty of Berlin, have fallen out by the way. Questions of escaped refugees and undefined boundaries have arisen, and the consequence is that not only are Sophia and Belgrade exchanging angry notes, but Servian and Bulgarian frontier guards are even exchanging shots. "Every spark in the Balkan Peninsula" says the *St. James's Gazette* "falls among inflammable materials; but we need hardly anticipate that this present one will grow into a blaze. Nobody but Russia has anything to gain by commotion in this quarter; and, on the other hand, a Power much nearer to the scene of action than Russia has every interest in keeping things quiet there just now. We may take it that Austria will see that Servia and Bulgaria contrive to make up their differences without unnecessary loss of time."

THE *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, on entering the oasis, was met by Major Alikhanoff at the head of 1,000 Turcoman horsemen, to whom the Prince addressed a speech, similar to that made to the more recently annexed Sarakhs, exhorting them to peace and order. The Prince lodged with the chief of the Yekil tribe, Joossof Khan, on the eastern extremity of the oasis. On the day of his arrival he presented the widow of the famous Nor Vudi Khan with a handsome robe and a sash with buckles studded with turquoise and coral, sent by the great White Czar. The account adds that the recipient of these gifts enjoys great popularity among her kinsmen, and materially influenced them in the matter of their voluntary submission to Russian rule. At Askabad Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff was met by Mirza Massum Khan, an envoy from the Shah, with a letter from the Shah's brother, the Viceroy of Khorassan.

AT Oxford, on June 11, Convocation passed unanimously a decree voting the thanks of the University to the Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Professor Monier Williams, for his zealous and unwearied efforts in originating and forwarding the establishment of the Indian Institute in Oxford, and to the numerous subscribers, both in England and in India, who have contributed the funds for the erection of the institute. The Regius Professor of Divinity, in proposing this decree, dwelt upon the exertions of Professor Monier Williams, who had three times visited and traversed India in the prosecution of his scheme, as well as upon the liberality of the supporters of it—of Mr. Baring, who had contributed £8,000; of the late Mr. Cazalet, a contributor of £1,100; of the successive Viceroys of India, and of many Indian princes, such as the Maharance of Vizianagram, who sent a donation of £1,000, the Maharajah of Travancore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and many others; while the Reverend Dr. Malan has lately given in his valuable Oriental library of 2,000 volumes to the library of the institute. The building itself is approaching completion, and will probably be ready for use in the October term.

THE verdict in favour of the defendant, given in the action brought the other day in the Third District Civil Court, New York, against Mrs. Langtry by a late member of her company for arrears of salary alleged to be due was accompanied by a somewhat unusual explanation from the jury. When the verdict was delivered the foreman made the following announcement :—"May it please the court," he said, amid the solemn silence of all present, "I wish to state that we have not been influenced in reaching this verdict by the great beauty of the defendant nor by the rank she occupies in her profession; but we find for her because she had justice on her side." This assurance created profound satisfaction, but it was surely unnecessary. Justice, it is well known, is blind; and the personal appearance of either plaintiff or defendant is not a consideration that can be supposed to exercise any effect on either judges or juries in adjudicating on cases brought before them. What would be thought of jurymen who thought it necessary to explain that, in returning an adverse verdict against a plaintiff or defendant of unprepossessing appearance, they were not influenced by the ugliness of the unsuccessful suitor?

LAUDABLY anxious to cause his attainments as a thought-reader to be widely known to the world, for its own good, Mr. Stuart Cumberland communicates to a morning newspaper some revelations about himself and his "subjects." It is "your intense man," the mathematician, it appears, whose thoughts are most easily discovered. Nervous and flighty people, on the contrary, baffle the investigator, because they cannot concentrate their thoughts. On this principle, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Americans, and Germans, being all of them persons of a serious turn of mind, are good subjects; while the mercurial Gaul and the flippant Austrian are apt to be awkward customers. The Bohemians and Hungarians are "decidedly tricky," says Mr. Cumberland: apparently generalizing from the fact that an eminent Hungarian painter in one of the pin-hunting seances stuck the article in the operator's own coat-tails, and compelled the performer to turn round and round, like a cat seeking its own tail. The worst character of all is unkindly given to diplomatists, who, it appears, are "men with dual thoughts"—even in the matter of a hidden pin—and a dual control is as difficult for the thought-reader to manage as for some of these unfortunate "diplomats" themselves. So much for Mr. Cumberland's experiences. His inferences are that "thought-reading" on his system must be invaluable to the lawyer, the doctor, and the diplomatist aforesaid. But the conditions of social intercourse would make it difficult for them to render this faculty useful in the ordinary conduct of their avocations.

ON Monday evening, June 10, at Prince's-hall, Piccadilly, an entertainment, consisting of Indian Tableaux was given in aid of medical missions to the women of India. The tableaux, which were in illustration of a poem entitled "The Hindoo Widow's Story," were arranged by Mr. Val Prinsep, A. R. A., and were exceedingly effective. The scene of the poem is laid in India thirty years ago. A Hindoo widow lady recounts her history from childhood. At girlhood she is secluded in the zenana, and is married to one she has never seen and is carried away to his father's house. In the course of time she becomes the mother of a girl instead of the son she had prayed for. This draws down upon her the anger of her husband, who introduces a second wife into the zenana. In the hope of regaining her husband's affection the forsaken wife drowns her child in the Ganges, and returns home only to find her husband dying. She claims her right to be burnt with her husband's body, but this is denied her, and she sees the favourite wife mount the funeral pyre amid the praises of the people. The story affords plentiful opportunities for striking tableaux, which were most effectively carried out, the first wife being personated by Miss Muir, her husband by Mr. Lambert, and Savitra by Miss Image. The recitation of the poem was entrusted to Miss Cowen, who though indistinctly heard in the earlier part of the performance, contrived later to throw into her part considerable dramatic power.

WE quote from the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—"In his very interesting lecture on his Himalayan experiences, Mr. Graham passed some rather severe strictures on the Indian Survey Staff, which brought down upon him the thunder of General Walker. From a mountaineer's point of view, Mr. Graham asked, with such inexhaustible materials at hand as the Himalayas, what has been done in the way of ascents?—

"I should be the last man to disparage the grand explorations and achievements of the officers of the Survey Department—achievements which have been too much hushed up and too little known in this country. Still the fact remains that there are extraordinarily few ascents of which we have any record. The reason of this is not far to seek. Rock-climbing is perhaps a natural instinct, inherited from our earliest progenitors; but what I may venture to call icemanship is a fine art, only achieved by much experience. There is an art, and one only acquired by practice, is proved by the great and admitted inferiority of all but one or two of the best amateurs to the average Swiss guide. This art, which we call mountaineering, the use of ropes and ice-axes, and all that goes with them, does not yet exist in India. None of our officers have received a Swiss training under first-rate Alpine guides; the result is that their maps suffer when they come to the delineations of the ground above snow-level.

But 'icemanship,' as General Walker pointed out very emphatically, means money. The Survey Office sends an expensively equipped party out, and expects a return of so many thousand square miles for its outlay. Still, Mr. Graham's suggestion may be worth consideration."

A DISGRACEFUL scene took place in the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva in Rome, on Sunday night, June 8. It was in reality (the *Times'* correspondent says) the sequence of the state of irritation which has recently been increasing rapidly between the Clericals and the Advanced Liberals, aggravated by anticipations of the results of the day's voting. It was the last of a three days' service called a "Triduo of Reparation" for the blasphemies which some of the extreme Liberal journals have been publishing against the Virgin Mary. Cardinal Pacecchi, Vicar of Rome, had just said the Benediction when shouts were heard in the church. It is not certain by which party they were first raised, but while "Viva Maria!" was vociferated on the one side, "Viva Garibaldi!" was loudly shouted on the other. The panic created was so great that several ladies fainted. A commotion in the Piazza outside followed. According to the *Capitan Fracassa* the Liberals shouted "Down with the Clericals!" to which the Clericals responded with "Viva il Papa Re!" Finally some soldiers from the neighbouring barracks had to be called out to clear the square. Eleven persons, including members of both parties, were arrested. There was also a disturbance in the Piazza Colonna. At about ten o'clock, while it was crowded, as usual on summer evenings, by ladies and gentlemen promenading or sitting in front of the cafés taking ices, and the band of the 38th Regiment was playing in the middle, a group of young men began first to call for the Royal Hymn, and then to shout "Down with the Clericals!" The remonstrances of the police being unavailing, the band was ordered to withdraw, and the usual trumpet-call intimation having been given, the Piazza was cleared, three arrests being made.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL FRED. BURNABY, who has been staying at Somerby, attended an Odd Fellows anniversary at Leicester on June 10, and, in responding for the services, said the Army, for which they paid too dearly, was the insurance company of the nation. It might be carried on more cheaply if they had a military man at the head of affairs; but, unfortunately, a most charming gentleman who was not a soldier occupied that position, and under these circumstances they must not be surprised if they occasionally heard that our troops did not get as well supplied as they ought to be. The country had people who received large salaries, but knew nothing about the feeding of the men and horses. He would like to see non-commissioned officers in the positions which civilians occupied, and, if he were returned to Parliament, he would do his utmost to bring about this change.

COURT-MARTIALS.—Lance Corporal R. W. Chandler, 40th Company Royal Engineers, was charged on the following Court-Martial:—Drunkenness at Butcher Island, Bombay, on the 16th June, using in subordinate language to his superior officer while in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to 56 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Brigadier General-Stanley Edwardes, Commandinff Bombay District, confirmed the sentence passed on both prisoners.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 28.—The barometer continues to decrease, but without change in the general distribution of pressure. The ridge of high readings recently noticed still hold over Central India and Rajputana, and the general weather conditions over north-western and Western India are unchanged. The wind is westerly to north-westerly in nearly all places, but is south-westerly in Burma, easterly in Bengal, and north-easterly in Behar. The weather is somewhat more cloudy than was the case yesterday, but the rainfall continues as light. Slight showers—less than half an inch—have fallen along the west coast and at some stations in the Central Provinces, Lower Bengal, Assam, and Burma; but elsewhere the weather is rainless. The temperature has risen in the north, and fallen over to peninsula. The maxima exceeded 100° at all stations on the Punjab plains yesterday. Rain to-day :—False Point, 3 inches; Sibsagar, Calcutta, and Akyab, ½ inch. Previously, Raipur had 3¾ inches; Nowgong and Diamond Island, ½ inch.

June 29.—The barometer has risen except in some stations in the N.-W. P. and the peninsula. The distribution is unchanged. The wind directions are generally unchanged, and in consequence the break in the rains continues, excepting at Jubbulpore. There is no station north of the Nerbudda in the west and the Mahanadi in the east reporting rainfall, and there is not one fall amounting to an inch throughout India, Rangoon, and Moulmein have had heavier falls. The maximum heat at Rawalpindi yesterday was 111°, and at Lahore 110.° Rain to-day :—Moulmein, 4 inches; Rangoon, 1 inch; Jubbulpore, ½ inch. Previously, Mozifferpore had ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	13	15	14	88	14	70	13	35
29 Sunday	0	13	...		...		...	
30 Monday	.....		0	19	0	18	0	0
Total	13	28	14	77	14	88	13	35
Corresponding date last year	14	7	21	72	20	21	23	38

EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 10.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the means of internal communication in India and the question of railway extension re-assembled after the Whitsuntide recess to-day, Mr. Baxter presiding. The witness examined was Mr. A. M. Rendel, who said that he had been since 1872 Consulting Engineer to the Secretary of State for the Indian State Railways, and was also Consulting Engineer of the Southern Mahratta, the East Indian, and other railways. In 1870 he was a member of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider the question of the gauge that should be adopted in the future for the Indian railways. He submitted tables showing the rates and fares charged on some of the railways in India. At the present time passengers were carried in India at a rate equal to 1·8 of a penny per mile, and he anticipated that in a short time even that rate would be reduced. There was as large an amount of traffic on the East Indian Railway as there was on the London and North-Western, and it was carried on the former line at about half the charge made upon the latter; while taking passengers and goods together, the cost was not more than one-third. It was because of the economical working of the line that the East Indian Railway Company were able to charge such low fares, and they had it in their power to make them still lower. The average rate for passengers was 5-16 of a penny per mile, and for goods 7-16 of a penny per ton per mile. As to the mode in which the traffic was worked, he might say that, although two-thirds of the mileage was single line, and although they had no treble and quadruple lines, as there were on the London and North-Western, the traffic, which, as he had said, was as great as that on the London and North-Western, was carried with one-third the number of engines employed on the London and North-Western, and one-sixth the number of wagons. The average number of passengers per train upon the London and North-Western was 50, while upon the East Indian the average number was between 60 and 70. On the London and North-Western the average number of tons of goods per train was 70; on the East Indian Railway it was 164.

The Chairman.—But there are no other railways in India that approach that?—Yes, in passengers loads many exceed us, but in respect to goods the East Indian leads the way, the Bombay and Baroda being next.

The witness next proceeded to refer to the origin, the advantages, and the extension of the metre gauge as applied to Indian railway construction. In 1870, he said, railways in India were in a very low condition; the traffic was very small in extent, and the railways were a great burden upon the Government of India, at that time very little able to bear such a burden. It became quite clear that, unless a cheaper form of railway could be devised than had hitherto been made, further railway construction was impossible. Under these circumstances it was determined to adopt the metre gauge in future railways. The original narrow gauge line was promoted by the engineers of the East Indian Railway. They proposed to lay down a line of four feet gauge upon an existing road, and they estimated that the cost of this would be about £4,000 per mile. The Government agreed to the proposed scheme, and the line was made at about the cost named. That was the origin of the narrow gauge. The plan was taken up by Government officials, who considered that the adoption of the narrow gauge was the only way in which railways could be made in India at a cost which would justify their construction. It was not considered at the time that the narrow gauge could be worked at a less cost than the broad gauge; the real object was to secure a cheaper form of construction. A number of engineers were consulted upon the subject, and some of them were in favour of a 2ft. 9 inch gauge, but the result of the consideration that was given to the question was the adoption of the metre gauge. His own opinion was that the gauge was the best, and the most suitable to the circumstances of the country. He did not consider that there were more than two of the lines that were now proposed that could with advantage be made broad-gauge lines; these two were the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula to Cawnpore and what was called the direct Calcutta and Bombay line. In reference to the comparative cost of the two gauges, the difference might not be so great in the case of expensive lines costing £20,000 or £30,000 a mile. It was in the lower-priced lines that the advantage of the narrow gauge was most felt. It was considered that in the future, railways in India ought not to cost more than £6,000 a mile for broad gauge and £4,500 a mile for narrow gauge. The difference between these two costs was a serious one. For instance, in the territories of the Nizam there was no reason why there should not be a network of railways, if only they could be constructed cheaply. So far as his information went, he believed railways could be constructed in Hyderabad at the prices he had quoted—£6,000 per mile for broad and £4,500 a mile for narrow gauge. The traffic would not be very great, and certainly not beyond the capacity of narrow gauge lines. He said that it would be better to expend two millions of money on 500 miles of narrow gauge than upon 350 miles of broad gauge. That would, he thought, be far better for the country. The only objection to the narrow gauge was, if it could be shown, that the cost of working the narrow gauge was greater than the cost of working the broad gauge. He said that was not the fact. Suppose they wanted 2,000 miles of railway; to construct them on the broad gauge would involve an expenditure of £12,000,000, while for the narrow gauge the expenditure would be £9,000,000. If the railways could be worked at the same expense in each case, the profits on the capital would of course be much more satisfactory in case of the smaller expenditure. He thought there was no doubt the narrow gauge was the proper one to adopt in the territories of the Nizam. He did not say that the question might not have to be considered; but if it came before him as an engineer he should certainly advise in the sense in which he now spoke. In regard to the carrying capacity of the narrow gauge he thought it was clear that it was equal to any traffic that was likely to come upon it. The witness put before the Committee a table showing the amount of traffic upon the broad and narrow gauge lines respectively in the year 1882. Upon the chief broad gauge line, the East Indian, the traffic was equal to 1,416 passengers and 1,824 tons of goods per mile per day. But upon other broad gauge lines, the Madras, for instance, the amount of traffic was actually less than on several of the narrow gauge lines. It showed that in the case of the Madras railway the narrow gauge would have been sufficient for all purposes. Personally he did not believe that they had yet seen the limit of the capacity of the narrow gauge. Certainly it had not yet in respect been properly tested in this direction as yet. Upon the Rajputana line the traffic at the present time was about as great in extent as was the traffic on the East Indian line in 1872, and was greater than the traffic of the Great Indian Peninsula in 1875; while it should be borne in mind that the whole of the Rajputana railway was single line only. In order to show the cost of working and the carrying capacity of the two gauges, he would compare the Rajputana line in 1883 with the East Indian in 1872, when the amount of traffic was about the same, and he would also compare the Rajputana with the East Indian in 1883, when the traffic upon the latter was four times as great as upon the former. He would also compare the Rajputana with the Great Indian Peninsula in 1875, when the traffic was equally divided between the former, in 1876 when the Great Indian Peninsula traffic was somewhat greater, and in 1883 when it was very much greater. These comparisons showed that the cost of working the Rajputana line in 1883 was very little in excess of the cost of working the East Indian in 1872. In fact he might claim that the cost on the Rajputana was actually less, because it must be remembered that coal cost the Rajputana three or four times what it cost the East Indian. Taking the figures as they were, however, it appeared that on the East Indian in 1872 the cost of running per train mile was 1·758 rupees, and on the Rajputana in 1883 it was 1·47 rupees, or an advantage in favour of the Rajputana. When they came to the cost of carrying each passenger per mile, they found that on the East Indian in 1872 it was 1·61 pies and on the Rajputana in 1883, 1·38 pies:—still in favour of the narrow gauge, notwithstanding the enormous advantages the East Indian possessed in cheaper coal and in being a flat line, while the Rajputana had heavy gradients, and notwithstanding the fact that the East Indian traffic was considerably greater in amount. These figures, he might say, were prepared years ago, and not with reference to the present inquiry. In the goods traffic the cost of carrying a ton per mile on the East Indian in 1872 was 3·04 pies, and on the Rajputana in 1883 3·61 pies. The amount of traffic in this case was on the East Indian 728 tons per mile per day, and on the Rajputana 540 tons. Taking passengers and goods together, they would find that the Rajputana in 1883 were carrying the traffic at a slightly less cost than the East Indian in 1872. But if they took the East Indian in 1883 they found a very different state of things. The cost of carrying a passenger per mile had fallen from 1·61 pies to 1·24, the number of passengers per mile per day having increased from 1,097 to 1,699; while the cost of carrying goods had fallen from 3·04 pies per ton per mile in 1872 to 1·97 pies in 1883, the number of tons per mile per day having risen from 758 to 2,984. The cause of the decrease in cost was therefore simply the great increase in quantity. The same thing was observed in the case of the Rajputana. In 1882 the amount of goods carried increased from 321 tons per mile to 510 tons, and the result was that the cost fell from 4·88 pies to 3·61 pies. He believed it would be found that in the future as the amount of the traffic increased the cost of carrying it would decrease. When they compared the Rajputana in 1883 with the Great Indian Peninsula in 1875, they found that the cost of working was largely less on the Rajputana. Thus the cost of running per train mile on the Great Indian Peninsula was 2·46 rupees against 1·47 rupees on the Rajputana; the cost of carrying a passenger a mile on the Great Indian Peninsular was 2·6 pies against 1·38 pies on the Rajpootana; and the cost of carrying a ton of goods a mile on the Great Indian Peninsula was 5·7 pies against 3·61 pies on the Rajputana, or 1-3 in favour of the Rajputana. Taking the Great Indian Peninsula in 1883, notwithstanding the fact that the amount of traffic was double that of the Rajputana so far as goods were concerned, the number of tons on the Great Indian Peninsular being 1,120 per mile per day and the number on the Rajputana being 510, yet the cost upon the Rajputana was less. The cost of running per train mile on the Great Indian Peninsula in 1883 was 2·07 rupees against 1·47 rupees on the Rajputana; the cost of carrying a passenger a mile was 2·34 pies in the former against 1·38 pies in the latter; and the cost of carrying a ton of goods per mile was in the former 3·60 pies and in the latter 3·61 pies. It was true that the Great Indian Peninsula was not so favourably situated as regards gradients as the Rajputana, but even that disadvantage was more apparent than real, because the gradients on the Great Indian Peninsula were generally with the load and not against it, while the Great Indian Peninsula got its coal at 30 per cent. less cost than the Rajputana. Taking everything into account, it appeared that the cost of working on the Great Indian Peninsula was considerably greater than the cost on the Rajputana, although the former had twice the amount of goods traffic of the latter. A comparison with the Bombay and Baroda showed the same thing. In the Bombay and Baroda in 1878, when the traffic was considerably more than on the Rajputana, the cost of running per train mile was 2·6 rupees against 1·47 rupees on the Rajputana; the cost of carrying a passenger a mile was 1·73 pies against 1·38 pies; and the cost of carrying a ton of goods per mile was 4·0 pies against 3·61 pies. In 1883, when the traffic on the Bombay and Baroda was almost double, the cost of carrying a passenger a mile was 1·67 pies, and of a ton of goods a mile 3·01. But even in 1883, if they took into account the fact that the Bombay and Baroda traffic was twice that of the Rajputana, as well as the fact that coal was 30 per cent. cheaper on the Bombay and Baroda, and that this was a flat line, it must be conceded that the cost of working on the Bombay and Baroda was really greater than on the Rajputana. He took these lines, the East Indian and the Bombay and Baroda, for the purposes of comparison because they were the most cheaply worked of all the broad gauge lines; if he compared the Rajputana with any other of the broad gauge lines, the advantage would be still greater in favour of the narrow gauge. If they took the return of the present year, they would find that some of the other narrow gauge lines were coming up to as good a position as the Rajputana had attained. Thus in the case of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh line, last year the number of passengers per mile per day was 208, but for the first half of the present year the number had increased to 347; the goods traffic last year showed 120 tons per mile per day, but for the first half of this year the amount had suddenly increased to 597, on account chiefly of the development of the grain traffic. The result of the increase in the amount of traffic was that while in 1882 the cost of carrying a passenger a mile was 2·14 pies, it had fallen this year to 1·3 pies, and the cost of carrying a ton of goods a mile, which was in 1882 8·5 pies, had fallen to 4·6 pies. His opinion was that whenever the circumstances of the traffic were the same on the narrow gauge lines as on the broad gauge, the cost of carrying the traffic would be absolutely less in the former than in the latter. He said this because he found that on the narrow gauge the amount of dead weight carried in proportion to the freight was always less than on the broad gauge. He had just had supplied to him a return as to the working of the railways for the half-year ending June 30, 1883, and from this it appeared that on the East Indian Railway the average weight of freight in each passenger train was 16·76 tons and the dead weight 21·3 tons, or 1 ton of freight to each 12½ tons of dead weight. On the South Indian (narrow gauge), under almost exactly the same circumstances, the average freight was 16·78 tons and the dead weight 21 tons, or 1 ton of freight to 7½ tons of dead weight. This showed a great advantage in favour of the narrow gauge. On the Rangoon and Irrawady line the proportion was 10 tons dead weight to every ton of freight; on the Rajputana about the same; upon the great Indian Peninsula (broad gauge) it was 14 tons to 1; upon the Sinde, Punjaub, and Delhi (broad gauge) it was 13 tons to 1; upon the Madras (broad gauge) it was 9 tons to 1; upon the Bombay and Baroda (broad gauge) 10 tons to 1; upon the Eastern Bengal (broad gauge) 10 tons to 1; upon the Oude and Rohilcund (broad gauge) 12½ tons to 1. The same was found to be the case in respect of goods, though the advantage was not so great in favour of the narrow gauge. It should be borne in mind that the narrow gauge lines had not had time to work up their traffic as it had been worked up on the broad gauge lines. Still the figures showed that something of the same kind occurred. Take the Madras line as an instance. In that line the average freight per train was 79½ tons, and the dead weight 211 tons; while on the Rajputana, where the average freight was 74 tons the dead weight was 124 tons. On the Sinde, Punjaub, and Delhi the freight was 106 tons, and the dead weight 229 tons, or 2¼ tons of dead weight to 1 of freight against 1½ to 1 in the case of the Rajputana. But speaking generally, there was no doubt that the dead weight on broad gauge lines was much greater in proportion to freight than was the case on the narrow gauge lines. Major Gordon, in his evidence as to the comparative cost of working on the broad and narrow gauge lines, had mentioned, added together the results of the working on all the broad gauge lines, and the results on all the narrow gauge lines, and struck an average. This showed that the average amount of traffic on the broad gauge lines was passengers 680 per mile per day, and goods 872 tons per mile per day, and on the narrow gauge lines 680 passengers and 228 tons of goods. It was clear from this that no fair comparison as to the cost of working could be made as to the lines as a whole; the only fair way of making a comparison was to take two lines upon which the amount of traffic was something like the same, as he had done in comparing the Rajputana with the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula at a time when the traffic was about the same in extent. When this was done, it was found that the narrow gauge, so far from being more costly in working, was the very opposite. All the circumstances ought to be taken into account in each case. He believed the cost of working on the broad gauge lines would decrease as the traffic increased, but the same would take place to a much greater extent on the narrow gauge lines, because on those lines there was more room for the development of traffic. It was not correct to say that the greater economy in working on the Rajputana was due entirely to the excellence of the management. As a matter of fact, the Rajputana line was designed for a far smaller traffic than had actually come upon the line, and they were at present working with the disadvantage of having too light rolling stock. They were just about sending out heavier engines, and intended to draft off the existing ones to other lines where the traffic was lighter. The sudden development of the grain trade had greatly altered the circumstances of the railway traffic, and larger and more capacious wagons would have to be sent to accommodate it.

The Chairman.—Then you are clearly of opinion that the gauge lines are more useful than broad gauge?—Yes, for branch lines. It is quite possible you may be able to point to some lines and say, "It is a great pity this or this was not made broad gauge," but I find that if gauge lines had not been made narrow gauge they would never have existed at all, as the cost of the broad gauge would have prevented their being undertaken.

Now come to the question of break of gauge. A good deal has been said as to the cost and inconveniences resulting from the break of gauge—I do not see that there is anything more in that than the cost of the transfer of the goods, and I think the inconvenience and cost have been greatly exaggerated. No one seems to have any idea as to the amount of break of gauge there is constantly taking place in this country. It is taken as a matter of course here, and no one thinks anything of it; it is merely a question of expense.

The Chairman.—What do you mean by break of gauge here? Surely there is nothing here but a transfer from truck to truck in certain cases?—No, that is not what I mean; I refer to the transfer from the truck to the ship.

But that cannot be called a break of gauge?—I maintain that it is very distinctly a break of gauge, and a very complete one. Take the case of goods sent from Scotland to England. Certain goods might be put upon the rail and sent to London, or to their destination at some southern town, without any break of gauge, but as a matter of fact that was not done. In most cases the goods were first sent by rail to Leith, were there shipped to London, were there transferred from the ship to a barge, and often were again transferred from the barge to railway wagons. This process was really one involving three or four breaks of gauge, while in India there was never more than one break.

Mr. Carbutt.—What class of goods do you say are treated in that way?—I might mention the case of rails made at

only two of the proposed new lines that he considered should be broad gauge, and he would be prepared to work the clause that had been read from a narrow gauge point of view rather than from a broad gauge. He had not considered how the money for the 50,000 or 60,000 miles of railway he had spoken of was to be raised, or what effect the raising of the money would have upon the finances of the country and the money market here and in India.

At this stage the Committee adjourned.

THE NEWS FROM EGYPT.

It was reported in Cairo on Tuesday (June 10) that Khalifa Pasha, Governor of Berber, together with his family and the men of the garrison faithful to the Khedive, and all the European traders remaining there were massacred nine days before. This news was confirmed on Thursday by the following telegram to the *Times* from Haifa :—"News has reached here that Berber has fallen. This event is supposed to have happened about twelve days ago. It is stated that the troops fought until their ammunition was exhausted and then the rebels entered the town and massacred nearly all the soldiers and inhabitants. Hussein Pasha Khalifa, the Governor of Berber, and the Chief of the Fagra tribe are reported to have been badly wounded and are prisoners, with fifty other survivors. There were in Berber 1,300 soldiers and 500 Fagaras as the garrison. I am informed that the rebel General Amir Abuqih had collected around Berber a force of 100,000 men. It is also stated that after the fall of Berber 30,000 Arabs were despatched to invest Dongola. The Governor of Dongola is apparently ignorant of the fall of Berber, for he has telegraphed here that no news has come down the river. Fifty Bashi-Bazouks, with their chief, who were waiting here to take horses to Dongola, bolted the night before last, apparently in the direction of Dongola. The armed steamer Nassif Kher arrived here this afternoon, but left immediately with Captains Hammill, Tyrwhitt, and Marriott." A report has been received at Cairo that the Mahdi has definitely left El Obeid and retreated from Kordofan to an almost inaccessible stronghold five days south of El Obeid, with his women and treasure. His power is said to have been greatly diminished by the enmity of the chief of the Kababish tribe, whose brother he killed. The Kababish is the most powerful tribe in the Soudan, and disposes of 6,000 warriors.

Certain friends of General Gordon, the *Times* is informed, have made arrangements for the despatch of messengers to Khartoum for the purpose of conveying to him letters from private friends, copies of the reports of recent debates in Parliament on the Soudan, and of the proceedings at the different meetings which have been held in the country for the purpose of urging on the Government the necessity for taking measures for his relief. Copious extracts from the London and provincial press will also be sent with a view of showing General Gordon that a large portion of the public in this country are in favour of active military measures for this. Colonel Stewart's, and Mr. Power's rescue. Miss Gordon, the sister of General Gordon, has, the *Daily Telegraph* says, received numerous letters containing offers of help, as well as tenders of sums of money amounting in all to over £20,000, for her to devote in any way she sees fit in order to secure the safety or release of her brother. To these communications Miss Gordon has replied that, as her brother is a British officer, and went to Khartoum in the discharge of his duty, she cannot undertake a task that properly devolves on the Government.

Further official correspondence respecting Egypt, which has just been published, contains the following despatch from Lord Granville to Mr. Egerton :

Foreign Office, May 17.

Sir,—The following is the further message which her Majesty's Government desire to communicate to General Gordon, in addition to that contained in my telegram of the 23rd ult., which should be repeated to him. Having regard to the time which has elapsed, her Majesty's Government desire to add to their communication of the 23rd of April as follows:—As the original plan for the evacuation of the Soudan has been dropped, and as aggressive operations cannot be undertaken with the countenance of her Majesty's Government, General Gordon is enjoined to consider either to remain upon or, if feasible, to adopt at the first proper moment measures for his own removal and for that of the Egyptians as Khartoum who have suffered for him or who have served him faithfully, including their wives and children, by whatever route he may consider best, having especial regard to his own safety and that of the other British subjects. With regard to the Egyptians above referred to, General Gordon is authorized to make free use of money, rewards, or promises at his discretion. For example, he is at liberty to assign to Egyptian soldiers at Khartoum sums for themselves and for persons brought with them per head, contingent on their reaching Assouan or Wadi Halfa or whatever point he may consider a place of safety or he may employ and pay the tribes in the neighbourhood to escort them. Her Majesty's Government presume that the Soudanese at Khartoum are not in danger. In the event of General Gordon having despatched any persons or agents to other points, he is authorized to spend any money required for the purpose of recalling them or securing their safety.—I am, etc.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Major Chermside telegraphs as follows from Suakim :—"A paid scout of mine left Berber six days ago after returning to that place from Khartoum, whether he had been sent in a boat by Hussein Pasha Khalifa. During a short stay of three hours at Khartoum he was met by an Englishman, who handed him a bulky letter. Between Berber and Suakim the scout was pursued and fired by rebels, who seized the letter which was too big to be swallowed. His companion, however, succeeded in escaping, and reports that all was quiet at Khartoum. The Town was in the hands of the Government, and provisions were cheap. Khartoum and Berber are, he declares, less closely invested than Suakim. Digma's reports are only credited eastward of Kokreb. Another paid spy from Digma's camp reports that the False Prophet has retired from Kordofan. The messenger who brought the news to the rebel camp has been imprisoned by Digma."

ZEBEHR PASHA'S PROPOSALS.

The *Daily Telegraph* has reason to believe that the following memorandum, under date "Cairo, May 30," has been lately forwarded to her Majesty's Government :—

Zebehr Pasha engages to obtain, within the interval of five weeks, a declaration signed by the chiefs of the tribes of the Soudan now in rebellion, and by the Mahdi himself, wherein they will promise to cease at once from their insurrection. This he will perform upon the following condition to be accepted by the Egyptian Government. The nomination of Zebehr Pasha as Prince and Viceroy of his Highness over the Soudan, he and his descendants to receive investiture at the hands of the reigning Khedive, but not to pay tribute or tax to Egypt. The new Government to be a complete autonomy, and his Highness, instead of being the Sovereign of the Soudan, to become its Suzerain. The chiefs of the tribes in question will hereupon engage to submit absolutely to Zobehs, who, in agreement with them, pledges himself—1. To bring back Gordon Pasha safe and sound, together with his suite, to Cairo. 2. To put a stop to the slave-trade. 3. To hold Khartoum and the rest of the Soudan open and accessible to European commerce. 4. To permit the establishment of European consulates at Khartoum and elsewhere, with all the privileges accorded by the Capitulations. 5. To allow free exercise of all religions. Zobehr engages himself to start, without followers or friends, from the moment when he receives the order of his Highness, joined with some assurance from the British Government—which he is content shall be "officious" merely, and verbal, that England will not oppose the establishment of his authority. I am desired to obtain such an assurance, even in the above limited sense, from her Majesty's Government. I am myself persuaded that from the moment when the life and liberty of Gordon are thus guaranteed by the chiefs of the rebellion her Majesty's Ministers will find themselves relieved of a great burden. There will be no more difficulty in this direction ; though, in view of the opposition which may be encountered on the part of the Anti-Slavery Association, the Cabinet may very naturally prefer to give only an "officious" assurance on the subject of Zobehr's rule, and not to bring it before Parliament except as a *fait accompli*.

ATTACKS ON SUAKIM.

The Arabs continue to make attacks on Suakim nearly every night. These have been repulsed, with, so far as appears, little or no loss on either side. It is stated that the Government have decided to proceed at once with the construction of a railway between Suakim and Berber—or, at least, to make a line for a portion of the distance. It is expected that the first few miles will be laid within the next month, and the hope is expressed in Ministerial circles that the Arabs will take alarm at the appearance of the "iron horse," and come to terms, permitting the withdrawal of the Soudan garrisons and the stoppage of the undertaking before the railroad has been actually pushed through to Berber.

GENERAL HEWETT'S MISSION.

Her Majesty's gun-boat Coquette has arrived at Suakim from Massowa, having been delayed on her voyage by an accident to her machinery. She brings the news that Admiral Hewett's treaty has been accepted in principle by King John, and that the details are not likely to cause difficulties. A later telegram says that Admiral Hewett has arrived at Aden in safety. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing from Adowa, *via* Adeh, on 29th ult., says :—"The King arrived on the 26th. The Admiral presented Queen Victoria's letter and Captain Speedy Lord Napier's. King John said that but for the English he would not now hold the crown. He owed much to them, and knew that they only advised for Abyssinia's benefit. He placed himself unreservedly in their hands. The King's sentiments may be sincere, but through his suspicions of the exact nature of the mission fostered by unscrupulous Europeans, who are jealous of England's interest in the country, we have been virtually kept prisoners for five weeks. It is owing entirely to the tact and patience of the Admiral that the mission has come to a successful termination. Only the signature of the treaty is now required, and then the Admiral and his party will return to the coast immediately. Great sickness prevails in the ships at Massowa. Several deaths from heat-apoplexy have occurred."

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

Telegraphing on Monday, June 9, the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Assiout says :—"The financial condition of Egypt is becoming daily more desperate. The policy of collecting the taxes in kind has proved a complete failure. The fellaheen in Upper Egypt obstinately refuse to pay the taxes. Neither the arrears nor the current taxes can be collected. Only £5 sterling was paid last month in the Moudiriek of Esnieh. The moudier has been removed. The fellaheen complain that the price of produce allowed by the Government is insufficient. They will pay neither in coin nor kind. There are no disorders, but a sullen passive resistance is everywhere offered. This attitude is encouraged by the sheikhs and Notables. The Egyptian Government is on the eve of absolute bankruptcy. A great part of the money borrowed on the security of the taxes in kind, and not yet collected, has been spent already. I am assured on good authority that on the 4th of July there will not be a shilling in the Treasury to meet the ordinary expenses. The Ministry of Finance has issued orders to the moudirs to compel the immediate payment of the taxes, and to warn the fellahs that if not paid at once their land will be sold. This action is equivalent to a general eviction of the population. An attempt to collect the taxes by force will probably lead to a social war, which might spread over all Egypt. The attitude of the population in Upper Egypt is so threatening in several districts that the European residents are sending their families to Cairo as a measure of precaution."

THE PROPOSED TURKISH EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN.

The following appears in the Berlin *Tageblatt* of the 10th of June from the correspondent of that paper at Constantinople :—"It is not the case that there is a serious intention of resolution in authoritative quarters to accept the proposal of England for joint operations in the Soudan. There is no indication or thought of military intervention. No sort of preparations are being made or even being discussed. A prudently conducted participation of Turkey in an expedition to the Soudan would be calculated to raise the prestige of the Ottoman Empire in face of the Powers of Europe. The Sultan would be able to derive special advantage from the German officers who have taken service in the Turkish army, by placing one or other of them as chief of the staff in the expeditionary body. In such a case the Turkish military authorities would have a certain moral superiority in any possible discussions which might arise with the Commander of the English force. As far as the population of the whole Nile Valley is concerned, moreover, the chief *rôle* would naturally fall to the share of the Turks. In battle the Turkish troops, which would suffer less from the climate, would play the decisive part, and in the eyes of the Egyptians it would not be the English, but the soldiers of the Sultan, who would appear as their saviours from the threatened invasion of the hordes of the Mahdi. But the most permanent influence arising from Turkish intervention in the Soudan would be that exercised upon the Syrian and Arabian provinces of the Porte. The positive advantage to the Turks would lie in this, that the intervention of Turkish troops for the suppression of the Soudan would relieve them in the future from the necessity of undertaking constant small expeditions against rebellious Arab tribes in these provinces, and that the reputation of the Porte in the Southern provinces of its empire would be established more firmly than ever. These advantages are quite recognized at the Porte, but the party of the Wise, who always shrink from action, and recommend the more comfortable rôle of waiting for what events, is too large, and, moreover, the threatened Mahdi is not without influential supporters here. For years those have always been in the right who have maintained that Turkey will never again take the initiative in anything." The Vienna correspondent of the same paper telegraphs that the Sultan has declined the offer to send an expedition to the Soudan, inasmuch as he objects to place Turkish troops under English officers, and will only accept co-operation on equal terms.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN the House of Commons, on June 6, Mr. Macfarlane gave notice that on that day four weeks he would call attention to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, and to move a resolution.

Mr. Warton gave notice that on that day four weeks he would move "That in the opinion of this House the Civil Service, Army and Navy, and Indian Establishments should be considered early in the session, and not postponed for injurious and unnecessary legislation." (A laugh.)

MADRAS OFFICIALS.

Mr. J. M'Carthy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table the returns of lands held by Madras uncovenanted and military officers in civil employment, referred to in the letter of the Government of Madras to the Secretary of State, dated the 30th of January, 1884, and promised on several occasions during last session.

Mr. Cross.—The returns referred to have not been received in the India Office. On the 9th of April last year I informed the hon. member that the Government of India would be requested to furnish a report on the whole question of the concessions granted in Mysore. This report has now been presented and will be in the hands of members in a few days.

RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF MAP.

On June 10, Lord J. Manners asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would place in the library of the House a copy of the Russian general staff map of March, 1884.

The Marquis of Hartington said there would be no objection to placing a copy of the map in the library.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM.

In answer to Mr. Bourke, Mr. J. K. Cross said he would lay upon the table a copy of the agreement lately made with a private company, granting a concession of land on the Island of Perim.

SARAKHS.

Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if Sarakhs and the adjoining line of frontier had been occupied by Russia in accordance with any Treaty with Persia ; and if so, when her Majesty's Government first became aware of the existence of such a Treaty.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—If by Sarakhs is meant the place on the western bank of the Hedi Rud, it has not been occupied by Russia, and we are not aware of the existence of any Treaty by which Russia is authorised to occupy it. As I stated on the 26th of May a report has reached us that the Russian Commander-in-Chief was about to take possession of lands on the right bank of the Heri Rud at Old Sarakhs, and to make them over to the Turcomans.

Mr. Bourke.—Has any Treaty with Persia been made with regard to the latter Sarakhs ?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—The Foreign Office has no information whatever (Opposition laughter).

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

On June 13 Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Ministers recognized the resolution by the Russian Government of the country up to Old Sarakhs ; whether they had accepted Tuli-Khatun, which is 50 miles south of Sarakhs, and 150 miles south of Merv, as the starting-point of the new Russo-Afghan frontier ; and when the papers promised in February last would be presented to the House.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—In view of the communications with Russia, it is not advisable that I should make any statement in this House in relation to Old Sarakhs or Tuli-Khatun. The papers promised in Febuary have been laid as No. 1 Central Asia.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the proposed Boundary Commission will commence its work, and what steps are being taken meanwhile to check the constant advance of the Czar's troops towards Herat ; and whether Her Majesty's Ministers had clearly intimated to the Russian Government that they do not recognize the assumption of the Russian staff map, which carries the Afghan frontier back to within 50 miles of Herat.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I cannot under present circumstances give any information in regard to the communications which are passing between Her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government respecting the Afghan frontier question.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett wished to ask the noble lord a further question (a laugh), namely, whether the Russian Government had given any undertaking not to proceed with those constant advances while Her Majesty's Ministers were making up their minds.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said he had already stated, that he could not, while negotiations were pending give partial information to the House. (Hear, hear.)

On the same day Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the fact that the Russian Government had published a new general staff map, which places the new frontier of Russia within 50 miles of Herat, and included within that frontier territory hitherto always recognised as Afghan ; whether any practical steps had been taken for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier ; and when he proposed to lay upon the table any of the correspondence with Russia upon that subject.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I have seen the map to which the hon. member refers. I beg that I may not be understood as in any way admitting the accuracy of this map if I add that this description of it is not quite correct. It is true that it traces the Afghan boundary line at about the distance from Herat which he mentions ; but a large extent of territory to the north of that line is left uncoloured, and is not included within the Russian boundary. As I stated on the 26th of May, in answer to the hon. member for Berwick, communications are proceeding with the Russian Government as to the delimitation of the frontier of Afghanistan, but I am not able at present to give any details or to make any promise as to laying papers upon the table.

Mr. Macfarlane.—May I ask if, in regard to this proposed delimitation, the Ameer of Afghanistan is represented, or only England and Russia.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I said communications were proceeding, and I cannot, at present, enter into details (Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.—Is any portion of the territory recently occupied by Russia, viz, Merv and Old Sarakhs, coloured on the Russian staff map as belonging to Russia ?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I do not think that is a question which can be said to arise from the one on the paper (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.—If the noble Lord is unable to answer the question how, I will repeat it, with notice.

SIR WILLIAM HEWETT'S MISSION.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had received any confirmation of the statement that the Mahdi had advanced to Khartoum, and that his adherents were in possession of Abu Hamad and of the wells at Murad ; what was the position of Berber at the present time ; and whether any recent intelligence had been received from Sir William Hewett.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—The rumour that the Mahdi has gone to Khartoum has reached Her Majesty's Government, but they have no confirmation of it. The rebels are said to be in force at Abu Hamad, but though they are still to the east of Murad Major Kitchener has reason to believe that the desert will soon be clear of them, and he proposes to go there himself. The news is dated yesterday. Berber is said to be still invested, but the accounts vary, some representing it as closely besieged, others giving an opposite account. The news of Admiral Hewett is satisfactory. A message from him was received at Massowah on the 26th ult., dated the 18th from Adowa, the capital of the King of Abyssinia. The mission had been well received, but the King's arrival had been delayed owing to his illness. He was expected about the 20th. The Admiral thought the negotiations with him would be successful, and that he would be able to arrange with him for the relief of Kassala.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, with reference to a question put to him on a later day as to Admiral Hewett's mission, wished to say that a message had been received through Massowah stating that Admiral Hewett had had an interview with the King of Abyssinia on the 27th ult., and that the result was very satisfactory. Admiral Hewett expected to leave on his return journey on the 1st inst.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on June 13th before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Grove, and Mr. Baron Huddleston, and a Special Jury, the case of the Attorney-General v. Bradlaugh was heard. It was a proceeding by way of trial at Bar. The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, had filed an information against Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P. for Northampton, which alleged that he had on three occasions on the 11th February last, sat and voted in the House of Commons without having taken and subscribed the oath as required by statute. For this a penalty of 500*l.* was claimed in respect of each of these acts. The only plea was Not Guilty by statute, the Act relied upon being one of the 21st James I.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor General, Sir H. Giffard, and Mr. R. S. Wright appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Bradlaugh conducted his own case in person.

The Attorney-General, in his opening statement, said that he had no doubt that the Jury had a general knowledge of the facts of the case, and knew that it was one of great importance ; but he was sure he need not ask them not to bring their general knowledge to bear, and to do nothing but decide upon the evidence which would be placed before them, and in accordance with the direction they would receive from his Lordship. The matters for the attention of the Jury would be quite simple and few, and, indeed, he was not aware that the main facts were in dispute ; but the question would rather be one of law than of fact that would in the end determine the case. The information had been laid under the provisions of the Act of 1866, cap. 19, by which members of the House of Commons before taking their seats had to take a certain oath. The first oath, so far as he knew, was introduced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but subsequently there were various oaths imposed for religious purposes, but upon that occurrence it would only be necessary to deal with the Act of 1866 and with the only one oath. He believed, however, that at one time a member of Parliament had to swear seven times before taking his seat. The action in question substantially imposed the form in which the oath must be taken, for Section 1 said that the oath shall be taken in the form following," and thus the form prescribed commenced with the words "I swear," then the words followed to the effect that the member would bear true allegiance to her Majesty, and would support the succession as settled by the Act of Settlement, and the conclusion was, "So help me God." He would put then to the question whether the words "I swear" and "So help me, God" were parts of the oath or not. Section 3 of the statute said that the oath should be solemnly and publicly made by every member of the House of Commons at the table in the middle of the House, and whilst a full House of Commons was there sitting with the Speaker in the chair, as the House might, by Standing Orders, direct. Section 4 exempted Quakers and every person for the time being permitted by law to make solemn declaration, to affirm instead of taking the oath ; and Section 5 imposed the penalty, and under that the information had been filed. It said that, if any member should sit or vote during any debate after the Speaker had been chosen without having made and subscribed the oath he should be subject for every such offence to a penalty of 500*l.* This statute had been varied by an Act of 1868, and that also had been altered, but still the words "I swear" and "So help me God" remained, and the alterations made were unimportant. A Standing Order of the 30th April, 1880, stated that members might take and subscribe the oath at any time during the sitting of the House before the orders of the day and notices of motion coming on, or after they had been disposed of, but no debate or business should be interrupted for that purpose. The question, therefore, in this case would be whether when Mr. Bradlaugh sat and voted he had or had not taken and subscribed the oath as required by statute, and by the Standing Orders. Mr. Bradlaugh was not, according to the usual course, called to the table by the Speaker, nor was the Speaker in the chair. The Speaker was standing at the chair, and he was calling "Order" when Mr. Bradlaugh walked to the table of his own mere motion, and produced a book and repeated what was no doubt, the form of oath. The question was whether what he had done was a taking of the oath within the meaning of the statute. In this case there would be no inquiry into the metaphysical condition of Mr. Bradlaugh's mind at the time when he took the oath, because all that referred to what had been brought before the public by the hon. member himself. He had published a letter in which he said that an oath would have no binding effect upon his conscience. By the Evidence Amendment Act of 1869, a witness who was called to be sworn must himself object to be sworn upon the ground that the oath would have no binding effect upon him, or somebody else must object to his taking the oath, and the presiding judge must come to the conclusion that the oath would have no binding effect upon the conscience of the witness, before he could be permitted to affirm. Nothing of that kind had happened here, so that Mr. Bradlaugh could not affirm. As to who was entitled to swear, he would refer to a decision of Chief Baron Pollock now of "Madame Caterman v. Hart and Norman 390." His Lordship said "the law requires a certain form that imparts a belief in the existence of a God, and if that person says that he has no belief in a God, how can you administer an oath to him ? Again, in "Ornacundy, Barker," in Atkins' Reports, page 190, where the question was whether a Hindoo could be sworn was said by the Court :—"The law necessarily requires as a test a belief in the Supreme Being as thinking him the rewarder of truth and the avenger of falsehood." What was submitted to the Jury on behalf of the Crown was that Mr. Bradlaugh really did not take the oath on the 11th February last which he took, or he would be liable to the penalty of 500*l.* In other words, the contention was that Mr. Bradlaugh was not in a condition that entitled him to take the oath. Then there would be the question of construction whether a person having taken the oath according to the statute, the question could afterwards be raised what was the state of his mind. Mr. Bradlaugh voted on the 11th February, upon three occasions, one as to his own position, another a proposal that his vote should be struck off, and a third motion for his exclusion until he had given certain promises. The learned gentleman said that it would no doubt be for the benefit and utility of future times that the question involved in these proceedings should be fully heard and determined.

Sir Thomas Erskine May, Clerk to the House of Commons, gave evidence as to what was the usual practice of the House and as to what took place on the 11th February last. He also said that Mr. Bradlaugh did not on that occasion sign the test roll. He produced a book and repeated a form which witness could not hear, and then kissed the book. He signed and left behind him a paper, which was in these words :—"I, Charles Bradlaugh do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law. So help me, God. Charles Bradlaugh." This paper he left, together with a certificate of his return ; but he did not leave the book. When Mr. Bradlaugh came to the table, the Speaker was standing up and calling "Order." That denoted that the Speaker was in possession of the House, and that no other member would be in order in addressing the House. The Speaker continued standing until he had directed Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw.

Cross-examined.—In the notes of the proceedings of the House of Commons the events were recorded as they took place, and they were published next morning for the use of members.

Are you sure that the Speaker remained standing the whole of the time of the proceedings that you have referred to ?—It is quite possible that he may have sat down for a moment.

Exactly, that is just what I want. Might he have sat down and written a paper ?—He possibly might.

Might he have remained sitting for nearly half a minute after he had written the paper, before he rose again ?—These transactions occupied only about half a minute. He had no recollection of the Speaker having read to him the words that he had written, and which afterwards were printed in the votes of the proceedings and which were to the effect that Mr. Bradlaugh had come to the table without having been called by him according to the rules and orders of the House, and had taken and subscribed a form of oath without the usual formalities.

The Lord Chief Justice.—You are aware that you are putting in evidence ?

Mr. Bradlaugh.—Oh yes.

The Lord Chief Justice.—And that you thus give a reply to the other side.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—Oh, yes ; I shall have to put in evidence.

Witness.—He did not remember Mr. Bradlaugh having stated at the bar that, with all solemnity he was ready to take the oath according to law, and that if he did take the oath it would be binding upon his honour and conscience. He remembered him speaking from the Bar.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Suppose that the Speaker is standing, and calling "Order, order," and something is transacted in Parliament that would otherwise be lawful, have you any view as to what the course of practice would be ?

Witness.—I can give a familiar example. If a member rises and presents apetition at a time when petitions are not to be received, the Speaker would immediatey say "Order, order," and the petition would not be received.

But suppose that proceeding was at the regular time, and the Speaker rises and says "Order, order," would the petition be presented or not ?—No.

Mr. Baron Huddleston.—When the Speaker is standing and calling "Order," no business is transacted ?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—May I put this question to the Witness ; whether, especially early in the Session, when the press of private business is great, the Speaker does not continue standing from the time that the first Bill is read until the end of the list, the Bills being moved hurriedly, and whether that is not sometimes done for 20 minutes without the Speaker sitting at all ?

Witness.—Certainly ; and for this reason, that the Speaker during all that time is putting questions to the House, and he invariably stands when he does that.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—I would ask also to put this question, whether as many as 40 private Bills have not been formally passed through a first, second, third reading, and Committee, moved separately by Mr. Dodds or Sir Chas. Foster, and put separately by the Speaker, he never resuming his sitting ?—Yes.

On Wednesday, for instance, does he not remain standing, as the time of adjournment is coming, whilst 20 or 30 Orders are gone through ?—Certainly ; for the same reason that I have given.

The Attorney General.—There is no question of the Speaker calling "Order, order" here.

Mr. Bradlaugh (to the Witness).—Has there not been the case of a member, Mr. Tom Collins, coming to the table to be sworn, and being sworn whilst the Speaker was calling "Order, order!" —I apprehend that the call of 'Order" was before. There was an objection raised to Mr. Collins being sworn.

Did not Sir Wilfred Lawson stand in his place all the time that the swearing was going on, and say "Order, order !"—Mr. Collins was sworn in the usual way.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that he could prove what he had to prove in another way.

Mr. Arthur William Barrington, clerk in the Journal Office of the House of Commons, proved that he subscribed the oath as required by statute. For this a penalty of 500*l.* was claimed in respect of each of these acts. The only plea was Not Guilty by statute, the Act relied upon being one of the 21st James I.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor General, Sir H. Giffard, and Mr. R. S. Wright appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Bradlaugh conducted his own case in person.

The Attorney-General, in his opening statement, said that he had no doubt that the Jury had a general knowledge of the facts of the case, and knew that it was one of great importance ; but he was sure he need not ask them not to bring their general knowledge to bear, and to do nothing but decide upon the evidence which would be placed before them, and in accordance with the direction they would receive from his Lordship. The matters for the attention of the Jury would be quite simple and few, and, indeed, he was not aware that the main facts were in dispute ; but the question would rather be one of law than of fact that would in the end determine the case. The information had been laid under the provisions of the Act of 1866, cap. 19, by which members of the House of Commons before taking their seats had to take a certain oath. The first oath, so far as he knew, was introduced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but subsequently there were various oaths imposed for religious purposes, but upon that occurrence it would only be necessary to deal with the Act of 1866 and with the only one oath. He believed, however, that at one time a member of Parliament had to swear seven times before taking his seat. The action in question substantially imposed the form in which the oath must be taken, for Section 1 said that the oath shall be taken in the form following," and thus the form prescribed commenced with the words "I swear," then the words followed to the effect that the member would bear true allegiance to her Majesty, and would support the succession as settled by the Act of Settlement, and the conclusion was, "So help me God." He would put then to the question whether the words "I swear" and "So help me, God" were parts of the oath or not. Section 3 of the statute said that the oath should be solemnly and publicly made by every member of the House of Commons at the table in the middle of the House, and whilst a full House of Commons was there sitting with the Speaker in the chair, as the House might, by Standing Orders, direct. Section 4 exempted Quakers and every person for the time being permitted by law to make solemn declaration, to affirm instead of taking the oath ; and Section 5 imposed the penalty, and under that the information had been filed. It said that, if any member should sit or vote during any debate after the Speaker had been chosen without having made and subscribed the oath he should be subject for every such offence to a penalty of 500*l.* This statute had been varied by an Act of 1868, and that also had been altered, but still the words "I swear" and "So help me God" remained, and the alterations made were unimportant. A Standing Order of the 30th April, 1880, stated that members might take and subscribe the oath at any time during the sitting of the House before the orders of the day and notices of motion coming on, or after they had been disposed of, but no debate or business should be interrupted for that purpose. The question, therefore, in this case would be whether when Mr. Bradlaugh sat and voted he had or had not taken and subscribed the oath as required by statute, and by the Standing Orders. Mr. Bradlaugh was not, according to the usual course, called to the table by the Speaker, nor was the Speaker in the chair. The Speaker was standing at the chair, and he was calling "Order" when Mr. Bradlaugh walked to the table of his own mere motion, and produced a book and repeated what was no doubt, the form of oath. The question was whether what he had done was a taking of the oath within the meaning of the statute. In this case there would be no inquiry into the metaphysical condition of Mr. Bradlaugh's mind at the time when he took the oath, because all that referred to what had been brought before the public by the hon. member himself. He had published a letter in which he said that an oath would have no binding effect upon his conscience. By the Evidence Amendment Act of 1869, a witness who was called to be sworn must himself object to be sworn upon the ground that the oath would have no binding effect upon him, or somebody else must object to his taking the oath, and the presiding judge must come to the conclusion that the oath would have no binding effect upon the conscience of the witness, before he could be permitted to affirm. Nothing of that kind had happened here, so that Mr. Bradlaugh could not affirm. As to who was entitled to swear, he would refer to a decision of Chief Baron Pollock now of "Madame Caterman v. Hart and Norman 390." His Lordship said "the law requires a certain form that imparts a belief in the existence of a God, and if that person says that he has no belief in a God, how can you administer an oath to him ? Again, in "Ornacundy, Barker," in Atkins' Reports, page 190, where the question was whether a Hindoo could be sworn was said by the Court :—"The law necessarily requires as a test a belief in the Supreme Being as thinking him the rewarder of truth and the avenger of falsehood." What was submitted to the Jury on behalf of the Crown was that Mr. Bradlaugh really did not take the oath on the 11th February last which he took, or he would be liable to the penalty of 500*l.* In other words, the contention was that Mr. Bradlaugh was not in a condition that entitled him to take the oath. Then there would be the question of construction whether a person having taken the oath according to the statute, the question could afterwards be raised what was the state of his mind. Mr. Bradlaugh voted on the 11th February, upon three occasions, one as to his own position, another a proposal that his vote should be struck off, and a third motion for his exclusion until he had given certain promises. The learned gentleman said that it would no doubt be for the benefit and utility of future times that the question involved in these proceedings should be fully heard and determined.

Sir Thomas Erskine May, Clerk to the House of Commons, gave evidence as to what was the usual practice of the House and as to what took place on the 11th February last. He also said that Mr. Bradlaugh did not on that occasion sign the test roll. He produced a book and repeated a form which witness could not hear, and then kissed the book. He signed and left behind him a paper, which was in these words :—"I, Charles Bradlaugh do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law. So help me, God. Charles Bradlaugh." This paper he left, together with a certificate of his return ; but he did not leave the book. When Mr. Bradlaugh came to the table, the Speaker was standing up and calling "Order." That denoted that the Speaker was in possession of the House, and that no other member would be in order in addressing the House. The Speaker continued standing until he had directed Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw.

Cross-examined.—In the notes of the proceedings of the House of Commons the events were recorded as they took place, and they were published next morning for the use of members.

Are you sure that the Speaker remained standing the whole of the time of the proceedings that you have referred to ?—It is quite possible that he may have sat down for a moment.

Exactly, that is just what I want. Might he have sat down and written a paper ?—He possibly might.

Might he have remained sitting for nearly half a minute after he had written the paper, before he rose again ?—These transactions occupied only about half a minute. He had no recollection of the Speaker having read to him the words that he had written, and which afterwards were printed in the votes of the proceedings and which were to the effect that Mr. Bradlaugh had come to the table without having been called by him according to the rules and orders of the House, and had taken and subscribed a form of oath without the usual formalities.

The Lord Chief Justice.—You are aware that you are putting in evidence ?

Mr. Bradlaugh.—Oh yes.

The Lord Chief Justice.—And that you thus give a reply to the other side.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—Oh, yes ; I shall have to put in evidence.

Witness.—He did not remember Mr. Bradlaugh having stated at the bar that, with all solemnity he was ready to take the oath according to law, and that if he did take the oath it would be binding upon his honour and conscience. He remembered him speaking from the Bar.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Suppose that the Speaker is standing, and calling "Order, order," and something is transacted in Parliament that would otherwise be lawful, have you any view as to what the course of practice would be ?

Witness.—I can give a familiar example. If a member rises and presents apetition at a time when petitions are not to be received, the Speaker would immediatey say "Order, order," and the petition would not be received.

But suppose that proceeding was at the regular time, and the Speaker rises and says "Order, order," would the petition be presented or not ?—No.

Mr. Baron Huddleston.—When the Speaker is standing and calling "Order," no business is transacted ?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—May I put this question to the Witness ; whether, especially early in the Session, when the press of private business is great, the Speaker does not continue standing from the time that the first Bill is read until the end of the list, the Bills being moved hurriedly, and whether that is not sometimes done for 20 minutes without the Speaker sitting at all ?

Witness.—Certainly ; and for this reason, that the Speaker during all that time is putting questions to the House, and he invariably stands when he does that.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—I would ask also to put this question, whether as many as 40 private Bills have not been formally passed through a first, second, third reading, and Committee, moved separately by Mr. Dodds or Sir Chas. Foster, and put separately by the Speaker, he never resuming his sitting ?—Yes.

On Wednesday, for instance, does he not remain standing, as the time of adjournment is coming, whilst 20 or 30 Orders are gone through ?—Certainly ; for the same reason that I have given.

The Attorney General.—There is no question of the Speaker calling "Order, order" here.

Mr. Bradlaugh (to the Witness).—Has there not been the case of a member, Mr. Tom Collins, coming to the table to be sworn, and being sworn whilst the Speaker was calling "Order, order!" —I apprehend that the call of 'Order" was before. There was an objection raised to Mr. Collins being sworn.

Did not Sir Wilfred Lawson stand in his place all the time that the swearing was going on, and say "Order, order !"—Mr. Collins was sworn in the usual way.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that he could prove what he had to prove in another way.

Mr. Arthur William Barrington, clerk in the Journal Office of the House of Commons, proved that he subscribed the oath as required by statute. For this a penalty of 500*l.* was claimed in respect of each of these acts. The only plea was Not Guilty by statute, the Act relied upon being one of the 21st James I.

The Attorney-General, in his opening statement, said that he had no doubt that the Jury had a general knowledge of the facts of the case, and knew that it was one of great importance ; but he was sure he need not ask them not to bring their general knowledge to bear, and to do nothing but decide upon the evidence which would be placed before them, and in accordance with the direction they would receive from his Lordship. The matters for the attention of the Jury would be quite simple and few, and, indeed, he was not aware that the main facts were in dispute ; but the question would rather be one of law than of fact that would in the end determine the case. The information had been laid under the provisions of the Act of 1866, cap. 19, by which members of the House of Commons before taking their seats had to take a certain oath. The first oath, so far as he knew, was introduced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but subsequently there were various oaths imposed for religious purposes, but upon that occurrence it would only be necessary to deal with the Act of 1866 and with the only one oath. He believed, however, that at one time a member of Parliament had to swear seven times before taking his seat. The action in question substantially imposed the form in which the oath must be taken, for Section 1 said that the oath shall be taken in the form following," and thus the form prescribed commenced with the words "I swear," then the words followed to the effect that the member would bear true allegiance to her Majesty, and would support the succession as settled by the Act of Settlement, and the conclusion was, "So help me God." He would put then to the question whether the words "I swear" and "So help me, God" were parts of the oath or not. Section 3 of the statute said that the oath should be solemnly and publicly made by every member of the House of Commons at the table in the middle of the House, and whilst a full House of Commons was there sitting with the Speaker in the chair, as the House might, by Standing Orders, direct. Section 4 exempted Quakers and every person for the time being permitted by law to make solemn decla

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through this Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
1 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

G. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BHEAGH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KANNY & COMPANY
SELL
THE BEST WATCHES,
AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.
A single trial will convince the public of the same,
No. 17, Hummum-street Fort,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Bastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be alloved a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods,
or further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
2,200 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1879. In competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851
Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street Bombay.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favorably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 36 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

"STANDARD" PRINTING MACHINE, MATERIAL

AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
CROSS-STREET, FARRINGDON-ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FREDERICK ULLMER
MANUFACTURER OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION OF
MACHINERY AND MATERIAL
FOR
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & BOOKBINDERS.
Illustrated Price Lists and Type Specimens forwarded upon application.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery :—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.
AGENTS.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
above will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,
A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

HAVE a fine and varied assortment added to each Department of their well-known Establishment, and they respectfully invite Inspection of the same.

LIST OF NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.
COLOURED SILKS AND SATINS,
BLACK AND COLOURED LACES,
INFANTS' WASHING HATS AND BONNETS,
NOVELTIES IN COLOURED MADRAS LACE CURTAINS,
NEW JERSEY SILK TAFFATA AND GAUNTLET GLOVES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
MARCUS WARD'S NEW STATIONERY CABINETS,
CONTAINING TINTED PAPER AND ENVELOPES, AS. 10,
ROGERS' AND GALLET'S WORLD-KNOWN
PARIS PERFUMERY,
JOHANN MARIA FARINA GENUINE COLOGNE-WATER.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

[*NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1884.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

The Publication for 1884 contains
PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
OF
BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TURNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Building, King St. Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied
AND
BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE AND SON,
9, St. MILDREDS COURT, POULTRY, LONDON.

OLD WHISKIES S. & S. BRAND, SHIPPED BY STONE & SON, LONDON.

FINEST OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, special blend, Green label and capsule.
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY..... Blue ditto ditto.

May be obtained through all dealers in India, and wholesale of—
MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co..... Calcutta.
D. P. BATHA & Co. ..... Bombay.
H. J. RUSTOMJEE ..... Kurrachee.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind awarded Certificate and Prize Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.
Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependant upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus Imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause, Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions, either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplied the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne of Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is quickened—all incidents of my youth are remembered with distinctness hither am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. SEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters, in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have chousued us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Rs. 5 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.
WESTERN INDIA IN 1683—
The Man about Town—King of Allagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.
BOMBAY BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sinaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1691
GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.
SEEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.
KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolaba—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.
BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Vellard—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.
THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53—
History not Antiquarianism—Mortality ills—The Inkstand—Etcetera—The Lord of the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Service—People were here before us—The English Sirnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1708—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Traits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Welling.on's Bombay Residence.
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
Items—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—Eccentricities—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious—Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.
SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Return—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettrick Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reductio ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Conclusion.
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Parell—A Noisy Day at Tarala—Calls—On the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.
POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.
SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.
THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.
THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View of Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.
BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.
THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophir.
THE HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFF IN GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat.
JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arrival in Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladie of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.
DR WILSON.
BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.
TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1835—The Cicerone, 1859—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.
BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1765-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay, 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidentale Poona, 1832—The Censorious, 1864—Excelsior

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
VITAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £3,642,064 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COILS on the BUNDERS and ESPLANADE Gin-houses covered.

Fire Premiums for 1881.....£200,690
" 1882.....4944,2

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on approved lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 4¼ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1857	£1,166,581 17 2	1877	£2,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£3,642,064 14

THOS. H. MOOR & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum treet.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,00,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer EASY FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 90 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL £5,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum.....	Rs. 48	Per Annum.....	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum.....	Rs. 52	Per Annum.....	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY..... As. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... ,, 2 8
Third do. ..... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions... ,, 2½ As.
lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .....8 As. per
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and Succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charge at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS			
BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum .....Rs.	12	Per Annum..... Rs.	15 0
Half-yearly ..... ,,	6	Half-yearly ..... ,,	7 8
Quarterly ..... ,,	3	Quarterly ..... ,,	3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.

The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 90
Do. do. large size..... „ 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.

BEEFSTEAK or SIDE OVAL DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure,

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished.

Per set of four dishes. Cash .. ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—viz., the cover, the tri-fianged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs. 10

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.

Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to

COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Next door to National Bank,

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

We keep a very large stock of Scarf Pins and Rings of a great variety of designs, of a simple, or fanciful, sporting, grotesque, and expensive character. We illustrate a few of the leading patterns now in vogue.

No. 563, Rs. 18. Brilliant Diamond in centre of Cross.
Gold Scarf Pin, Hoof and Shoe. No. 135. Rs. 10.
Gold Scarf Pin, Lapped Cross. No. 136. Rs. 32.
Scarf Pin. All Gold. No. 137. Rs. 32.
Scarf Pin. All Gold. No. 138. Rs. 32.
Gold Scarf Pin Pearls & T'quoises. No. 139. Rs. 34.

Gold Scarf Slide, with Spring. No. 140. Rs. 35.
No. 556. Rs. 75. Ring of Turquoises (or Pearls).
Gold Scarf Pin, set with a Pearl. No. 142. Rs. 35.
Gold Scarf Slide, set with Pearls. Pink Coral centre. No. 143. Rs. 55.

Gold or Silver Horseshoe Cigar-Cutter Charm.

This elegant novelty is designed to be worn attached to the watch chain, to which it forms a handsome appendage. It has a spring compressible action, and two steel blades.

In Gold .. Rs. 22
In Silver .. Rs. 10

The "Wealemefna" or Charm Measuring Instrument.

The above instrument will measure with accuracy any distance from point to point, either in a straight line, or whatever curve or shape the space may be, and can be worn as an ornamental appendage to a watch chain.

In Gold .. Rs. 50
In Silver .. Rs. 22

Bombay, June 2nd, 1884.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

We have just received a large consignment of the following:—

WATERPROOF	Reversible Carriage Rugs, lined with imitation fur, fancy pattern and plain Twill	Rs. a. 15 8 to 20	Rs. a. 0
WATERPROOF	Reversible Carrriage Aprons, in black and white vulcanized rubber, plain and fancy pattern Twill... ...	15 8 to 20	0
WATERPROOF	Quarter Sheets for Horses, vulcanized and drab Twill	12 8 to 20	0
WATERPROOF	Tanned Canvas Gaiters, light and cool	6 8	per pair.
WATERPROOF	"K" Boots, shooting pattern, specially prepared to withstand the effects of RAIN AND MUD. The sole and upper leather is waterproofed by the process ORDERED BY THE ADMIRALTY FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION ...	18, 20, 22	8
WATERPROOF	Composition for dressing, boots, leggings, harness, etc., etc., and rendering all kinds of leather impervious to water.		

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

Liebig — EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCK,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

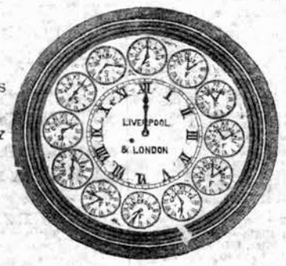
LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,



(RAJABAI), CLOCK AND CHIMES

THE ROYAL FAMILY

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.

REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.

Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

LONDON CASH PRICES.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.

TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.

"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" "MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (LANCET) SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES & PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay, and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Mattra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Mattra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khanabhar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *viâ* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseergbur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dawoodee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS;

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DEOLALEE.....	Carsetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed in the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Lable with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LD.

WE are just in receipt of our first Consignment of BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS for the ensuing Season, per P. & O. s.s. Nepaul:—

	Rs.	A
Black Felt Hats, newest shape, very best quality.....	9	8
Drab do. do.	9	8
Black Felt Hats 2nd quality ...	7	8
Drab do. do. ...	7	8

Terai Hats, Sun Hats, and Helmets of every description by the very best makers.

Ladies' Sun Terai and Riding Hats

Less 10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON, AXLES, &c.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" became another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co.,

BYCULLA & FORT.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Andershaw (near Manchester), January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

Just Published. 6th Edition. Cloth 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.

DR. KIRBY

ON THE

REMEDIAL VALUE OF IHOSPHORUS

In DISEASES of the NERVOUS SYSTEM,

CEREBRAL & SPINAL PARESE, NEURALGIA, EPILEPSY and VERTIGO, ATONIC DYSPEPSIA, MELANCHOLIA, PREMATURE SENILITY, and other MANIFESTATIONS OF LOSS OF NERVE POWER induced Overwork, Excesses, Malara, Blood Poisoning and other devitalizing influences.

AGENTS { Messrs. Treacher & Co. ..... Bombay
.. Cooper, Madon & Co. .... ..
.. Smith Stanistreet & Co. .. Calcutta
Mr. J. L. Lyell ..... Allahabad

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.